

**HEBREW COGNATES
IN AMHARIC**

BY

WOLF LESLAU

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ • WIESBADEN

WOLF LESLAU · HEBREW COGNATES IN AMHARIC

HEBREW COGNATES
IN AMHARIC

BY

WOLF LESLAU

1969

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

© Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1969
Alle Rechte vorbehalten
Photographische und photomechanische Wiedergabe
nur mit ausdrücklicher Genehmigung des Verlages
Satz und Druck : Imprimerie Orientaliste, Löwen (Belgien)
Printed in Belgium

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	VII
ABBREVIATIONS	IX
INTRODUCTION	1
PHONETIC AND ETYMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS	5
AMHARIC-HEBREW INDEX	19
HEBREW-AMHARIC INDEX	87

PREFACE

The present study results from a dinner conversation I had in Addis Ababa in October 1965 with Mr. S. Divon, the then Israeli Ambassador to Ethiopia. Mr. Divon was greatly interested in Amharic and in our discussion of various problems of the language he expressed the opinion that Amharic had a considerable number of Hebrew cognates. While we did not enter into details concerning the problem I have the impression that Mr. Divon was more positive than I was in regard to the percentage of these Hebrew cognates. I promised him to investigate the problem and the present study is the result of this investigation.

ABBREVIATIONS

BOOKS

- Armbruster = C.H. Armbruster, *Initia Amharica*. An introduction to spoken Amharic. III. Amharic-English Vocabulary. Cambridge, 1920.
- Brockelmann = C. Brockelmann, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprachen*. Berlin, 1908-1913.
- Buck = C.D. Buck, *A Dictionary of selected synonyms in the principal Indo-European languages*. Chicago, 1949.
- Cohen = M. Cohen, *Etudes d'éthiopien méridional*. Paris, 1931.
- Denominatives = W. Leslau, «Ethiopic denominatives with nominal morphemes», *Le Muséon* 75 (1962), pp. 139-175.
- Dillmann = C.F.A. Dillmann, *Lexicon linguae aethiopicae*. Lipsiae, 1865.
- Fraenkel = S. Fraenkel, *Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen*. Leiden, 1886.
- Guidi = I. Guidi, *Vocabolario amarico-italiano*. Rome, 1901.
- Koehler = L. Koehler and W. Baumgartner, *Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti libros*. Leiden, 1957.
- Leslau = W. Leslau, *Ethiopic and South Arabic contributions to the Hebrew lexicon*. University of California Publications in Semitic philology, vol. 20, 1958.
- Lokotsch = K. Lokotsch, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der europäischen Wörter orientalischen Ursprungs*. Heidelberg, 1927.
- Noeldeke = T. Noeldeke, *Neue Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft*. Strassburg, 1910.
- Praetorius = F. Praetorius, *Die amharische Sprache*. Halle, 1879.
- Růžička = R. Růžička, *Konsonantische Dissimilation in den semitischen Sprachen*. Leipzig, 1909.
- Ullendorff = E. Ullendorff, *The Semitic languages of Ethiopia*. A comparative phonology. London, 1955.
- Wagner = M. Wagner, *Die lexikalischen und grammatikalischen Aramaismen im alttestamentlichen Hebräisch*. Berlin, 1966.
- Zimmern = H. Zimmern, *Akkadische Fremdwörter als Beweis für babylonischen Kultureinfluss*. Leipzig, 1917.

LANGUAGES AND SYMBOLS

- Amh. = Amharic; Aram. = Aramaic; G. = Geez; Hebr. = Hebrew; Neo-Hebr. = Neo-Hebrew.
- ? = laryngeal
- f. = feminine; m. = masculine; n. = noun; pl. = plural; sg. = singular; v. = verb

INTRODUCTION

Amharic is a Semitic language. Together with Geez, Tigre, Tigrinya in the north, and Gurage, Harari, Argobba and Gafat in the south, it belongs to the Semitic language family spoken in Ethiopia. One would, therefore, expect to find in Amharic a considerable number of roots also occurring in Semitic as a whole or in one or another individual Semitic language. This does not seem to be the case. I believe that the reason for the relatively small number of Semitic roots in Amharic is to be explained by the fact that, on the one hand, Amharic (as well as the other Ethiopian languages) developed within itself a considerable number of roots not found in Semitic, and, on the other hand, it borrowed many roots from Cushitic. I should add right away, however, that this statement is hypothetical since no thorough study has been made on the subject. The present investigation on Hebrew cognates in Amharic is a beginning in this direction.

The first step in this study was to decide what should be included in the list of cognates. Charles F. Hockett, *A course in modern linguistics* (New York, 1958), p. 486, judiciously defines 'cognate' as follows :

« Whenever we compare two forms of speech — two dialects of a single language, two related languages, or even two languages chosen at random — we encounter some words which are similar in sound and in meaning. This double similarity may be due to (a) accident (German *nass* 'wet' : Zuni *nas* 'wet'), (b) borrowing, from one form of speech into the other or into both from some third (German and English *rouge*, both from French), or (c) direct inheritance in both forms of speech from an earlier form of speech which was the common ancestor of the two. In the third case, we call the words *cognates* ».

Following this definition we feel no hesitation, of course, concerning a verb such as Amh. *sämma* 'hear' since this root goes back to a common ancestor *sm'*.

What is, however, the status of Amh. *zakar* 'souvenir, holiday in honor of a saint'. It is undoubtedly taken from Geez, and consequently it is not to be considered a Hebrew cognate in Amharic, but a Hebrew cognate in Geez. Should, therefore, *zakar* be included in this study?

Or, how about Amh. *zämmärä* 'sing a song', taken from Geez *zämmärä* which in turn is considered a loanword from Aramaic? The root *zmr* is, therefore, not even a Hebrew cognate in Geez, and still less in Amharic. Should, therefore, *zmr* be included in this study?

Or, how about Amh. *aton* 'furnace', Geez *'aton*, Hebrew *'attün*? If Zimmern (p. 32) is correct in stating that the origin of the root is the Akkadian *atūnu*, *utūnu* that passed into Aramaic-Hebrew >Arabic, Ethiopic, the noun exists in nearly all the Semitic languages but is not a cognate in any of two Semitic

languages since it is a borrowing from Akkadian which is not the ancestor of the Semitic languages. Should, therefore, *aton* be included in this study ?

Or, how about Amh. *hakim* 'doctor' taken from Arabic *ḥakīm*, from a root that exists in nearly all the Semitic languages, including Hebrew. Should then the loanword *hakim* and the other Arabic loanwords be included in this study ?

Finally, how about Amh. *wāyn* 'grape' that exists in nearly all the Semitic languages including Hebrew and Ethiopic, but is borrowed from a non-Semitic source ? Should a non-Semitic root found in many Semitic languages be included in this study ?

On the basis of the above-mentioned definition of a cognate, the various borrowings should not be included in the present study, which deals with Hebrew cognates in Amharic. I have included them, however, because it cannot always be stated with certainty whether a given Amharic word is a loanword from one or another language. Is Amharic *mälläkä* 'possess' for instance, taken from Geez or is it from a Proto-Ethiopic root ? It is most probably taken from Geez, but there is no definite formal or semantic proof of this. Or is Amh. *zānāb* 'anteroom' (in Geez *zānāb* means 'tail', Hebrew *zānāb*) definitely an Arabic loanword ? More complicated is the example of Amharic *zāmān* 'time', Geez *zāmān*, Hebrew *zēman* regarding which there is even uncertainty as to whether it is of Akkadian or of Persian origin.

It is because of the occasional uncertainty as to the origin of some loanwords that I have thought it advisable to include in this study roots that are certain or doubtful borrowings. I have, of course, indicated in each case the origin of the root by using a phrase such as 'taken from', or 'probably taken from', and so on. The reader is thus made aware of the origin of the root, and will not consider it a cognate of Hebrew where the borrowing from one or another language is probable or certain.

Another decision that had to be made concerns the type of Hebrew to be included in the comparisons; should it be the vocabulary of both Biblical Hebrew and post-Biblical Hebrew (that I call Neo-Hebrew), or of Biblical Hebrew only with the exclusion of the Neo-Hebrew vocabulary ? I decided to include any Hebrew root, regardless of the stage in its linguistic development, for the simple reason that the Bible, because of its limited literary corpus, does not contain the whole Hebrew vocabulary. Many roots not existing in the Bible occur in the post-Biblical literature and are most probably to be considered as original as those of the Biblical texts. I marked the Biblical roots as Hebrew (abbreviated Hebr.) and the post-Biblical roots as Neo-Hebrew (abbreviated Neo-Hebr.).

For a better understanding of the origin of the Amharic root I also cite Geez since Geez has preserved all the original consonants of Proto-Ethiopic and, therefore, helps in the analysis of the Amharic root. It is interesting to

note that there is a considerable number of Amharic roots with Hebrew cognates but without a correspondence in Geez.

For comparisons that are more or less obvious I give no bibliographical reference even though the comparison may have been proposed by my predecessors. Whenever I have come to the same conclusion as one of my predecessors but independently of him, I have indicated this fact by the statement «so also». Where I have accepted the etymology proposed in a previous study I indicate this by identifying the source in parentheses.

For the Amharic roots I occasionally give the most frequently used derivatives. Thus, for instance, *laḡ* 'child' from *wällädä* 'give birth', *mälaktäñña* 'messenger' from *lakä* 'send', *mārara* 'bitter' from *märrärä* 'be bitter'. I have done so for the benefit of the scholar in Amharic whose familiarity with the language may raise a question as to whether certain forms, some obvious, others less obvious, have Hebrew cognates.

The reader will notice that I occasionally use expressions such as 'possibly' or 'probably' when suggesting a somewhat doubtful comparison. I prefer to use terms expressing caution whenever the comparison or the etymology is not certain, rather than to make an unqualified statement.

Concerning the percentage of Hebrew cognates in Amharic only an approximation can be given, because of the fact that we do not know the complete vocabulary of Amharic. Besides, only the roots, and not the derived forms, come into consideration; and it is at times difficult to isolate the root. One of the reasons for the difficulty in isolating a root lies in the variety of its meanings. It is not always easy to decide whether these meanings are in fact from a single root.

The most complete dictionary of Amharic, that of J. Baeteman, *Dictionnaire amarigna-français* (Dire-Daoua, 1929) lists about 5700 roots. Not counting the Arabic loanwords in Amharic, the present study lists about 500 Hebrew cognates in Amharic. This represents less than ten per cent of the Amharic vocabulary. Needless to say, it does not represent the percentage of the Semitic cognates in Amharic, since the Semitic languages other than Hebrew are not taken into consideration in the present study.

PHONETIC AND ETYMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

This section gives first the transcription and transliteration of the vowels, and then three tables dealing with the regular phonetic correspondences between Amharic, Geez and Hebrew. The tables are followed by general observations on phonetic changes occurring in Amharic that justify the suggested comparisons and etymologies.

TRANSLATION and TRANSLITERATION

Vowels

The Geez and Amharic vowels are transcribed as follows : 1st order *ā*, 2nd order *u*, 3rd order *i*, 4th order *a*, 5th order *e*, 6th order *ə*, 7th order *o*.

The Hebrew vowels are transliterated as follows :

פתח *a*, קמץ *ā*, חירק *i*, צירה *e*, סגול *e*, חולם and קטן *o*, קבוץ and שורק *u*, שוא *ē*. A חטף is marked by the full raised vowel; e.g. *a* for חטף פתח *a*.

The length is marked by \bar{v} ; thus *i*, *ē*, *ō*, and so on.

Consonants

For the transcription of the Geez, Amharic and Hebrew consonants, see the tables.

TABLES OF CORRESPONDENCES

Table 1

This table gives the etymological correspondence between Amharic, Geez and Hebrew.

The arrangement of the table is as follows :

- 1) the consonants in the Latin alphabetical order
- 2) the glottal stop
- 3) initial vowel carriers
- 4) palatalized
- 5) labiovelars

Each transcribed symbol is followed by the Amharic symbol or symbols to which it corresponds. The consonants are given in the order of the Latin alphabet.

The symbol / indicates the various spellings for the same sound.

	Amharic	Geez	Hebrew
1)	<i>b</i> በ	በ <i>b</i>	ב <i>b</i> ¹
	<i>d</i> ደ	ደ <i>d</i>	ד <i>d</i>
	<i>f</i> ፈ	ፈ <i>f</i>	פ <i>p</i>
	<i>g</i> ג	ג <i>g</i>	ג <i>g</i>
	<i>h</i> ሀ / ሐ / ገ	ሀ <i>h</i> , ሐ <i>h</i> , ገ <i>h</i>	ה <i>h</i> , ח <i>h</i> ²
	<i>k</i> ከ	ከ <i>k</i>	כ <i>k</i>
	<i>l</i> ለ	ለ <i>l</i>	ל <i>l</i>
	<i>m</i> ሙ	ሙ <i>m</i>	מ <i>m</i>
	<i>n</i> ነ	ነ <i>n</i>	נ <i>n</i>
	<i>p</i> ፒ	ፒ <i>p</i>	
	<i>q</i> ቅ	ቅ <i>q</i>	ק <i>q</i>
	<i>r</i> ረ	ረ <i>r</i>	ר <i>r</i>
	<i>s</i> ሰ / ሠ	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሠ <i>s</i> ³	ש <i>s</i> , ש <i>s</i> , ס <i>s</i>
	<i>ʃ</i> ጸ	ጸ <i>ʃ</i> , ፀ <i>ʃ</i> ⁴	צ <i>ʃ</i>
	<i>t</i> ተ	ተ <i>t</i>	ת <i>t</i>
	<i>tʃ</i> ጠ	ጠ <i>tʃ</i> , ጸ <i>ʃ</i>	ט <i>tʃ</i> , צ <i>ʃ</i>
	<i>w</i> ወ	ወ <i>w</i>	ו <i>w</i> , י <i>y</i>
	<i>y</i> የ	የ <i>y</i>	י <i>y</i>
	<i>z</i> ዘ	ዘ <i>z</i>	ז <i>z</i>

2) ' medially represented in Amharic as **ኣ**, **ዐ** corresponds to Geez **አ'**, **ዐ'**, Hebrew **א'**, **ע'**.

3) **ኣ**, **ዐ** in initial positions lost their consonant value and are merely vowel carriers corresponding to :

Geez : **አ'**, **ዐ'**, **ሀ** *h*, **ሐ** *h*, **ገ** *h*

Hebrew : **א'**, **ע'**, **ה** *h*, **ח** *h*

Examples :

Amh. **ኣሰረ** *assärä* 'bind' : G. **ኣሰረ** *'asärä*, Hebr. **אסר** *'asar*

Amh. **ዓይን** *ayn* 'eye' : G. **ዓይን** *'ayn*, Hebr. **עין** *'ayin*

Amh. **ኣለ** *allä* 'be' : G. **ሀለወ** *halläwä*

Amh. **ኣለሙ** *allämä* 'dream' : G. **ሐለሙ** *halämä*, Hebr. **חלם** *hālam*

Amh. **ኣለቀ** *alläqä* 'come to an end' : G. **ገለቀ** *halqä*

For medial and final Geez and Hebrew ' , *h*, *h*, and *h*, see tables 2, 3, and pp. 8, 9.

¹ The spirants **ከ**, **ፈ**, **ገ**, **ነ**, **ፒ** are transcribed by the corresponding stops with a line under them; thus **ከ**, **ፈ**, **ገ**, and so on.

² Occasionally Amharic *h* corresponds to Geez and Hebrew *k*; for examples, see p. 11.

³ The original pronunciation of Geez **ሠ** is unknown (see Ullendorff 111-114). The exact correspondence between Geez **ሰ** *s*, **ሠ** *s* (in Amharic both *s*) and the sibilants **ሰ** *s*, **ሠ** *s*, and **ሠ** *s* of Hebrew requires more investigation.

⁴ The original pronunciation of Geez **ፀ** is unknown. As for the Amharic symbols **ጸ/ፀ** both pronounced *ʃ*, they occur mainly in learned words.

4) Prepalatals. Amharic has a series of prepalatalized sounds, *š, ḡ, ž, č, ċ, ñ, ȝ* not existing in Geez. These prepalatals are either phonemic or arise from their non-prepalatal corresponding sounds for phonetic reasons. (For more details, see Ullendorff 129-149).

The most normal correspondence in Geez and Hebrew is the original non-prepalatalized consonant.

Amharic	Geez	Hebrew
š ሸ	ሰ <i>s, ṣ</i> ṣ	ש <i>š, ṣ, ṣ, ṣ s</i>
ḡ ጸ	ደ <i>d</i>	ד <i>d</i>
ž ጸ	ዘ <i>z</i>	ז <i>z</i>
č ጸ	ተ <i>t</i>	ת <i>t</i>
ċ ጸ	ጠ <i>t, ṣ, ṣ, ṣ d</i>	ט <i>t, ṣ, ṣ</i>
ñ ጸ	ነ <i>n</i>	נ <i>n</i>
ȝ ጸ	ለ <i>l</i>	ל <i>l</i>

5) Labiovelars

g ^w ጸ	ጸ g ^w	ג <i>g</i>
h ^w ጸ	ጸ h ^w	ה <i>h</i>
k ^w ጸ	ጸ k ^w	כ <i>k</i>
q ^w ጸ	ጸ q ^w	ק <i>q</i>

Table 2

This table gives the etymological correspondences between Hebrew, Geez and Amharic.

The symbol / indicates the various spellings for the same sound.

The consonants are given in the order of the Hebrew alphabet.

Hebrew	Geez	Amharic
א ' /	አ ' /	አ/ዐ as vowel carriers initially; zero medially and finally; አ/ዐ ' medially between vowels ⁵
ב <i>b</i>	በ <i>b</i>	በ <i>b</i>
ג <i>g</i>	ገ <i>g</i>	ገ <i>g</i>
ד <i>d</i>	ደ <i>d</i>	ደ <i>d</i> , ጸ ḡ
ה <i>h</i> ⁶	ሀ <i>h</i>	ሀ <i>h</i> initially; ሀ <i>h</i> medially in learned words; zero medially and finally
ו <i>w</i>	ወ <i>w</i>	ወ <i>w</i>
ז <i>z</i>	ዘ <i>z</i>	ዘ <i>z</i> , ጸ ḡ

⁵ For examples, see p 9.

⁶ The final ገ of the feminine marker in the noun is not marked, thus דודה *dōdā*. The final ገ in the so-called ገ verbs is placed in parentheses, thus גדלה *gdla(h)*.

ሀ <i>h</i>	ሐ <i>h</i> , ሐ <i>h</i>	<i>u/h/ḥ</i> <i>h</i> or <i>h/θ</i> initially as vowel carriers; <i>zero</i> medially and finally; <i>u/h/ḥ</i> <i>h</i> medially and finally in learned words
ቀ <i>t</i>	ጠ <i>t</i>	ጠ <i>t</i> , ጠ <i>č</i>
ሃ <i>y</i>	የ <i>y</i> , ወ <i>w</i>	የ <i>y</i> , ወ <i>w</i>
ኃ <i>k</i>	ከ <i>k</i>	ከ <i>k</i> (occasionally <i>u h</i> , see p. 11)
ላ <i>l</i>	ለ <i>l</i>	ለ <i>l</i> , የ <i>y</i> (palatalized from <i>l</i>)
ጠ <i>m</i>	መ <i>m</i>	መ <i>m</i>
ነ <i>n</i>	ነ <i>n</i>	ነ <i>n</i>
ሪ <i>s</i>	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሠ <i>s</i> ?	ሰ/ሠ <i>s</i> , ሰ <i>s</i>
ረ <i>ʿ</i>	ዐ <i>ʿ</i>	<i>h/θ</i> as vowel carriers initially; <i>zero</i> medially and finally; <i>h/θ</i> ' medially between vowels
ፆ <i>p</i>	ፈ <i>f</i> ⁸	ፈ <i>f</i>
ኝ <i>ʃ</i>	ኧ <i>ʃ</i> , ፀ <i>q</i> ⁹	ኧ/ፀ <i>ʃ</i> (mostly in learned words); ጠ <i>t</i> , ጠ <i>č</i>
ቀ <i>q</i>	ቀ <i>q</i>	ቀ <i>q</i>
ገ <i>r</i>	ረ <i>r</i>	ረ <i>r</i>
ሠ <i>š</i>	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሠ <i>š</i>	ሰ/ሠ <i>s</i> , ሰ <i>s</i>
ሠ <i>ś</i>	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሠ <i>ś</i>	ሰ/ሠ <i>s</i> , ሰ <i>s</i>
ጥ <i>t</i>	ተ <i>t</i>	ተ <i>t</i> , ቸ <i>č</i>

Table 3

This table gives the etymological correspondences between Geez, Hebrew and Amharic.

The symbol / indicates the various spellings for the same sound.

The consonants are given in the order of the Geez alphabet.

Geez	Hebrew	Amharic
<i>u h</i>	ሀ <i>h</i>	<i>u h</i> initially; <i>u h</i> medially in learned words; <i>zero</i> medially and finally
ለ <i>l</i>	ላ <i>l</i>	ለ <i>l</i> , የ <i>y</i> (palatalized <i>l</i>)
ሐ <i>h</i>	ሀ <i>h</i>	ሐ/ <i>u/ḥ</i> <i>h</i> initially; ሐ/ <i>u/ḥ</i> <i>h</i> medially in learned words; <i>zero</i> medially and finally
መ <i>m</i>	ጠ <i>m</i>	መ <i>m</i>
ሠ <i>ś</i> ¹⁰	ሠ <i>š</i> , ሠ <i>ś</i> , ሪ <i>s</i> ¹¹	ሠ/ሰ <i>s</i> , ሰ <i>s</i>
ረ <i>r</i>	ገ <i>r</i>	ረ <i>r</i>
ሰ <i>s</i>	ሠ <i>š</i> , ሠ <i>ś</i> , ሪ <i>s</i>	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሰ <i>s</i>

⁷ See note 3.

⁸ I do not take up here the complicated etymological correspondence with ፈ *p*.

⁹ The original pronunciation of ፀ is unknown.

¹⁰ The original pronunciation of Geez ሠ is unknown.

¹¹ The exact correspondence between ሠ *ś*, ሰ *s* and the Hebrew sounds ሠ *š*, ሪ *s* and ሪ *s* is still to be investigated.

ቀ <i>q</i>	ק <i>q</i>	ק <i>q</i>
በ <i>b</i>	ב <i>b</i>	ב <i>b</i>
ተ <i>t</i>	ת <i>t</i>	ת <i>t</i> , ת̣ <i>č</i>
ሀ <i>h</i>	ח <i>h</i>	ח/ח/ו <i>h</i> initially; medially in learned words; zero medially and finally
ነ <i>n</i>	נ <i>n</i>	נ <i>n</i> , נ̣ <i>ñ</i>
አ ' <i>'</i>	א ' <i>'</i>	አ as vowel carrier initially; አ ' medially between vowels; zero medially and finally
ከ <i>k</i>	כ <i>k</i>	ከ <i>k</i> (occasionally <i>h</i> , see p. 11)
ወ <i>w</i>	ו <i>w</i> , ' <i>y</i>	ወ <i>w</i>
ዐ ' <i>'</i>	ע ' <i>'</i>	ዐ/አ as vowel carrier initially; ዐ ' medially between vowels; zero medially and finally
ሀ <i>z</i>	ז <i>z</i>	ሀ <i>z</i> , ז̣ <i>ž</i>
የ <i>y</i>	י <i>y</i>	የ <i>y</i>
ደ <i>d</i>	ד <i>d</i>	ደ <i>d</i> , ደ̣ <i>ğ</i>
ገ <i>g</i>	ג <i>g</i>	ገ <i>g</i>
ጠ <i>t</i>	ט <i>t</i>	ጠ <i>t</i> , ጠ̣ <i>č</i>
ጸ <i>ṣ</i>	—	ጸ <i>ṣ</i>
ጸ <i>ṣ</i>	צ <i>ṣ</i>	ጸ <i>ṣ</i> mainly in learned words; ጠ <i>t</i> , ጠ̣ <i>č</i>
ፀ <i>ḍ</i> ¹²	צ <i>ṣ</i>	ፀ/ጸ <i>ṣ</i> in learned words; ጠ <i>t</i> , ጠ̣ <i>č</i>
ፈ <i>f</i>	פ <i>p</i>	ፈ <i>f</i>
ፒ <i>p</i>	—	ፒ <i>p</i>

CORRESPONDENCES BETWEEN THE GEEZ AND HEBREW LARYNGEALS
, ' , *h*, *h*, THE GEEZ VELAR *ḥ* AND THE AMHARIC SOUNDS

In initial position, Geez and Hebrew ' , ' , *h*, *h* and *ḥ* are most normally written with አ (occasionally with ዐ) that is merely a vowel carrier and has no consonantal value. For examples, see p. 6.

In medial and final position these consonants became zero and are not represented in writing.

Medial position :

' : G. ለአአ *lā'akā* 'send', Hebr. מלאך *ma-l'āk* 'messenger' : Amh. ላአ *lakä*.

' : G. ርዕደ *rā'adä* 'tremble', Hebr. רעד *rā'ad* : Amh. ራደ *radä*.

h : G. መሀረ *māharä* 'teach', Hebr. מהיר *māhīr* 'skillful' : Amh. (ተ)ማረ *(tā)marä* 'study'.

ḥ : G. ርሕቀ *rəḥəqä* 'be far', Hebr. רחק *rāḥaq* : Amh. ራቀ *raqä*.

ḥ : G. ርሕባ *rəḥəbä* 'be hungry', Hebr. רעב *rā'eb* : Amh. ራባ *rabä*.

¹² The original pronunciation of Geez ፀ is unknown.

Final position :

' : G. መጽአ *mäs'a* 'come', Hebr. מצא *māšā* 'find' : Amh. መጣ *mätta* 'come'.

' : G. ሰምዐ *sām'a* 'hear', Hebr. שמע *šāma'* : Amh. ሰማ *sämma*.

h : G. ነግሠ *nāgha* 'become dawn', Hebr. נגה *nāgah* : Amh. ነጋ *nägga*.

h : G. ሰጥሐ *sāṭḥa* 'spread out', Hebr. שטח *šāṭaḥ* : Amh. (አ)ሰጣ *(a)sāṭta* 'spread out'.

h : G. በዝብ *bāzḥa* 'be numerous' : Amh. በዛ *bāzza*.

Note that in learned words ' and *h* occasionally remain in medial position; thus Amh. ትምህርት *təmhərt* 'education', ትርጉም *tər'əyt* 'scene, play', and others.

GENERAL PHONETIC OBSERVATIONS

ALTERNANCE OF LABIALS

There is occasional alternance of labials (see also Cohen 387-389).

b-m :

መተረ *mättärä* 'cut into small pieces', Hebr. בתר *bāṭar* 'cut into pieces'; ጨመረ *čämmärä* 'add', Hebr. צבר *šāḅar* 'heap up'; ምስራች *mässərač* 'good news', Amh. አበሰረ *abässärä* 'give good news', Hebr. בשרה *běšorā* 'good news'.

Within Amharic itself :

ነምር *nāmər* and ነበር *nābər* 'leopard', Hebr. נמר *nāmer*; זנב *zanab* and זנאם *zanam* 'rain', Hebr. זרע *zəreṃ*.

b-p :

ሰለበ *sälläbä* 'castrate, mutilate', Hebr. שלף *šālap* 'draw out'; ነጠበ *nättäbä* 'drop', Hebr. נטף *nāṭap* 'drip, drop'; ጠበበ *ṭäbbäbä* 'be narrow', Hebr. צפוף *šāpūp* 'crowded, compact'.

f-b :

አቀፈ *aqqäfä* 'embrace, hug', Hebr. חבק *ḥāḅaq* 'hug' (also metathesis, see p. 12).

LOSS OF *b*

The labial *b* passing through a spirantized *b* and finally disappearing was already recognized by Praetorius 56 ff.; see also Cohen 384ff., Ullendorff 97ff.

The examples attested in the present study are :

ሆድ *hod* 'belly', Hebr. כבד *kāḅed* 'liver'; ቁራ *qura* 'raven', from Arabic ḡurāb; አራት *arat* 'four', Hebr. ארבע *'arba'*; ጣት *ṭat* 'finger', Hebr. אצבע *'əṣba'*.

WEAKENING OF GEEZ AND HEBREW *k* TO *h* IN AMHARIC

While the normal correspondence of Amharic *h* (spelled as *ሀ/ሐ/ከ*) is Geez *ሀ h*, *ሐ h*, *ከ h*, and Hebrew *ה h*, *ח h*, Amharic *h* occasionally corresponds to Geez, Hebrew *k* (see Praetorius 69, and Cohen 392ff).

Examples from the present study are :

Amh. *ሆነ* *honä* 'be', G. *ኮነ* *konä*, Hebr. *כן* *ken* 'yes'; Amh. *ሆድ* *hod* 'belly', G. *ከብድ* *käbd* 'liver', Hebr. *כבד* *kābed*; Amh. *ሁለት* *hulätt* 'two', G. *ከልኤ* *käl'e* 'two', Hebr. *כלאים* *kil'ayim* 'of two kinds'; Amh. *እሾህ* *äšoh* 'thorn', G. *ሦከ* *sok*, Hebr. *שֶׁק* *šek*; Amh. *እህል* *əhal* 'grain, crops', G. *እክል* *'əkäl* 'grain', Hebr. *אכל* *'ākal* 'eat'.

ROOTS AUGMENTED WITH *r*

The quadriradicals of the present study augmented by *r* are :

ቀረደደ *qäräddädä* 'cut, cut into strips', Amh. also *ቀደደ* *qäddädä* 'cut', Hebr. *קדד* *qādaq*.

(ተ)ፈረዘዘ (*tä*)*färäzzäzä* 'be joyful', Hebr. *פזז* *pāzaz* 'be agile', Neo-Hebr. 'jump, dance'.

ገረመ *gäräddämä* 'break, break off', Neo-Hebr. *גדם* *gādam* 'cut, maim', but also *גירדם* *girdem* 'cut'.

ቁረጠመ *q"äräṭṭämä* 'grind with the teeth', Neo-Hebr. *קירטם* *qirṭem* 'cut the borders', and *קטם* *qāṭam* 'cut'.

ROOTS AUGMENTED WITH *n*

The augmentation of a root by *n* in Amharic was already recognized by Praetorius 28.

The Amharic roots of the present study augmented by *n* are :

እንጨት *ančät* 'wood', Hebr. *עץ* *'eš*; *አንድ* and 'one', Hebr. *אחד* *'eḥad* > *ad* > and; *ከርን* *kärn* 'elbow', G. *ከርናዕ* *k"ərna'*, Hebr. *כרעים* *kērā'-ayim* 'shank'.

Quadriradicals :

እጠሰ *anäṭṭäsä* 'sneeze', G. *ጠሰ* *'atäsä*, Hebr. *עטש* *'itṭeš*.

ሰጠቀ *sänäṭṭäqä* 'split, crack', G. *ሠጠቀ* *säṭṭäqä*, Hebr. *סדק* *sādaq* 'cleave, split'.

ሰከለ *sänäkkälä* 'bind either the leg of the animal with the neck or the two hind legs', also *ሰከለ* *säkkälä* 'tie the legs of the animal', Hebr. *שכל* *šikkel* 'lay crosswise'.

ሰተረ *sänättärä* 'tear, tear open', G. *ሠተረ* *sätärä*, Hebr. *שתר* *šātar* 'break out'.

ሰለበ *sänābbātā* 'remove the superficial substance, chip, shave', Hebr. טשב *šāḥaṭ* 'beat a tree in harvesting its olives'.

ቀነጠ *qänāṭṭābā* 'tear out, pick by pinching', Hebr. קטב *qetēb* 'sting'.

ቄነጠ *q"änāṭṭārā* 'take a pinch (of grain, tobacco)', perhaps Hebr. קצר *qāṣar* 'reap the harvest'.

ASSIMILATION AND DISSIMILATION

It is often difficult to make a distinction between assimilation and dissimilation since it depends on the reconstruction of the original root. Indeed, if the original root is *ntq* (as attested in one language), the root *nṭq* as attested in another language would present a case of assimilation of *tq* becoming *ṭq*. If, on the other hand, the original root is *nṭq* (as attested in one language), the root *ntq* as attested in another language presents a case of dissimilation of *ṭq* becoming *tq*. I, therefore, enumerate below the examples that can be interpreted as either presenting assimilation or dissimilation, without making a clear separation between them. The examples are :

Amh. ነጠቀ *nāṭṭāqā* 'carry off, snatch away' : Hebr. נטף *nāṭaq* 'pull off, draw away'.

Amh. ጠቃ *tāqqa* 'hit with a small stone the big stone serving as bell', G. ጠቅሶ *tāq'a* 'blow a trumpet' : Hebr. תקע *tāqa* 'clap hands, blow an instrument'.

Amh. ጠበቀ *tābbāqā* 'be tightened, be stuck together', G. ጠበቀ *tābāqā* 'adhere together' : Hebr. דבק *dāḥaq* 'cling, cleave to'.

Amh. ረገጠ *rāggātā* 'tread on, trample on, kick', G. ረገፀ *rāgādā* : Hebr. רקד *rāqad* 'skip about'.

Amh. አገደ *aggādā* 'prohibit, stop, bar' : G. ዐቀደ *'aqādā* 'tie, bind', Hebr. עקד *'āqad* 'tie, bind'.

Amh. ማገደ *maggādā* 'use as fuel, put on the fire', denominative of a noun **m-(w)gd* (Amh. ማገደ *magādo* 'firewood') : Hebr. יקד *yāqad* 'burn'.

Amh. አገገት *angāt* 'neck', with *-gāt* from *-qāt* : G. ዐነቀ *'anāqā* 'put something around the neck', Hebr. ענן *'ānāq* 'necklace'.

Amh. ነቀጥ *nāq"əṭ* 'four dots at the end of the sentence', from Arabic *nuqṭa* : Hebr. נקד *nēquddā* 'dot'.

For Amh. ስንገር *sənzər* 'span', see Vocabulary.

METATHESIS

Metathesis, or transposition of the order of sounds, is well known in linguistics; see M. Grammont, *Traité de phonétique* (Paris, 1933), p. 339-357; for Semitics, see Brockelmann 267-278.

Unfortunately there is not yet a study for Semitics that would allow us to predict metathesis and there is the danger of using the principle of meta-

thesis too freely in etymologies. Since there are not enough examples in the present study to illustrate the general principles underlying the metathesis I thought it advisable to enumerate at least all the examples of metathesis for future investigation. The examples are :

በረ *bārra* (root *brh*) 'light up', Hebr. בָּהִיר *bāhīr* 'clear'; אָנָס *annāsā* (root 'ns) 'be less', Geez ነአሰ *nā'asā*, root *n's*; አቀፈ *aqqäfä* (root *hqf*) 'embrace, hug', Hebr. חָבַק *hābaq* (for *b:f*, see p. 10); አውሬ *awre* 'wild animal', Hebr. אָרִיָּה 'arye 'lion'; גָּזַז *gāzzārā* and גָּרַז *gārrāzā* 'circumcise', Hebr. גָּרַז *gāraz* and גָּזַר *gāzar* 'cut'; הָא *kāssa* (root *ksh*) 'grow lean', Hebr. כָּחַשׁ *kāhaš*; נָחַס *nākkāsā* 'bite', Hebr. נָשַׁק *nāšaḳ*; (א)פָּצַע *(a)fʷaččä* 'whistle', Hebr. צִפְצַף *šipšep*; סָלָל *sälla* (root *slh*) and סָלָל *salā* (root *shl*) 'be sharp', Hebr. שֶׁלַח *šelaḥ* 'javelin'; שָׂהַל *šahel* 'bowl, basin', Hebr. צִלְחָת *šalahat*; (א)סָגְגָרָא *(a)säggārā* 'catch (fish) with net or hook', Hebr. שָׂרַג *šārag* 'interwine'; מִשְׁפָּלִי *fäqaqqānā* 'be very small', Amh. ቀጠላ *qāṭṭānā* 'be thin'; አጠፈ *aṭṭäfä* 'wrap, bend', Hebr. שָׂרַפ *šā'ip* 'wrapper, shawl'.

Doubtful examples of metathesis are : ላጠ *laṭä* (root *lhṭ*) 'strip the bark off, peel', Hebr. חָלַף *hālaš* 'draw off'; מָרַח *marā* (root *mhr*) 'forgive', Hebr. רָחַם *riḥam* 'have compassion'; שָׂמַח *qamā* (root *qhm*) 'swallow without chewing', G. ቀምሐ *qāmha* 'gather food', Hebr. קָמַח *qemah* 'flour'.

'RELATED TO'

I occasionally use the statement 'related to'. This statement implies an etymological correspondence between two roots even though there is no regular correspondence between all the radicals of the root.

I apply this principle to triradical roots in which two consonants are alike but contain a certain laryngeal in one language and another laryngeal in another language. It can also be applied to roots of the 1.2.2 type in one language but of the 1.2.y type in another language; to the 1.2.2 type in one language and a root with a laryngeal in another language; or to the 1.2.2 type in one language and a root with a second radical *w*, *y* in another language. The principle of 'related to' can also be applied to a triradical having a last radical laryngeal in one language but a last radical *w*, *y* in another language. Occasionally the different radical is the glottalized (or 'emphatic') *ʔ* in one language and the glottalized (or 'emphatic') *ṣ* in another language, this difference not being conditioned by phonetic reasons.

It will be noticed that I do not apply the principle of 'related to' to triradical roots in which the different radical is neither a laryngeal nor a *w*, *y* nor a reduplicated radical.

This problem was discussed by T. Noeldeke for a particular class, namely for the verbs showing a different initial *n*, *w* or glottal stop in his *Neue Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft*, p. 179-199.

A few examples will follow.

Verbs having a different laryngeal :

Amh. **ፈቃ** *fäqqa* 'cut a vein', G. **ፈቃአ** *fäq'a*, **ፈቃዐ** *fäq'a* (with ' or '), Neo-Hebr. **פָּקַע** *pāqa* 'split', related to G. **ፈቃሐ** *fäqha* 'split', Hebr. **פָּקַח** *pāqah* 'open the eyes' (with *h*).

Amh. **አመጠ** *ammätä* 'be unjust, be violent', G. **ዐመፀ** 'amädä (with '), related to Hebr. **חָמַץ** *hāmaš* 'oppress' (with *h*).

Verbs with a laryngeal (or the velar *h*) in one language and *w*, *y* in another language :

Amh. **ነዛ** *nāzza* 'flow, trickle', G. **ነዝሐ** *nāzha* (with *h*), related to Hebr. **הִזָּז** *hizzā(h)* 'spatter, sprinkle' (with *y*).

Amh. **ሬባ** *rābba* 'increase, become profitable', G. **ሬብሐ** *rābha* 'gain' (with *h*), related to Hebr. **רָבַח** *rāḥā(h)* 'become many' (with *y*).

Verbs of the 1.2.2 type in one language and *w*, *y* or a laryngeal in another language :

Amh. **ቀጠጠ** *qäṭṭätä* 'cut, shear', Hebr. **קָצַץ** *qāṣaš* 'cut' (root 1.2.2), related to Hebr. **קָצַץ** *qāṣā(h)* 'cut off' (with *y*), Amh. **ቀጮ** *qäččä* 'cut off' (from *qsy*).

Amh. **ደመመ** *dämmämä* 'not to know what to answer', G. **(ተ)ደመ** (*tä*)-*dämmä* 'be stupefied', Hebr. **דָּמַם** *dāmam* 'be silent' (root 1.2.2), related to Hebr. **דָּמַם** *dāmā(h)* 'be silent' (with *y*).

Amh. **መነነ** *männänä* 'retire from the world', G. **መነነ** *mänänä* (root 1.2.2), related to Hebr. **מָנַע** *me'en* 'refuse' (root 1'.3).

Amh. **ነበበ** *näbbäbä* 'resound, speak loud', G. **ነበበ** *näbäbä* 'speak' (root 1.2.2), related to Neo-Hebr. **נִיב** *nib* 'speech' (root 1.y.3).

For other examples see :

ራሰ *rasä*, **ሳገ** *sagä*, **ሰጠ** *säṭṭä*, **ቲም** *qim*, **በጣ** *bäṭṭa*, **ነካ** *näkkä*, **ነጻ** *nädda*, **አጠረ** *aṭṭärä*, **አጠጠ** *aṭṭätä*, **ከሳ** *kässa*, **ከሰሰ** *käsäkkäsä*, **ወቀረ** *wäq-qärä*, **ወገገ** *wägga*, **ዳሰ** *dasä*, **ዳሰሰ** *dassäsä*, **ገለል** : **አለ** *gäläll alä*, **ገራ** *gärä*, **ጣለ** *ṭalä*, **ጮኸ** *čohä*, **ፈጮ** *fäččä*.

PHONETIC NOTES ON QUADRIRADICALS

Since the quadriradicals present several problems for the etymology they are treated in a special section.

In Amharic there is a considerably greater number of quadriradicals than in Geez. For that matter, all the spoken Semitic languages have more quadriradicals than the « classical » languages. This is the case of the spoken Arabic dialects in relation to classical Arabic, of modern Hebrew in relation to classical Hebrew, and of the spoken Ethiopian languages in relation to Geez.

The studies that deal with the Ethiopian quadriradicals are :

B. Stade, *Über den Ursprung der mehrlautigen Thatwörter der Ge'ez-sprache*, Leipzig 1871, deals with the quadriradicals in Geez.

I. Wajnberg, « Étude sur les quadrilitères tigrīña », in *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* 11 (1935), p. 52-78; same, *Researches in tigrīña quadrilaterals of phonetic origin*, in « Mémoires de la Commission Orientaliste », Kraków, 1937, 28 p., deal with the Tigrinya quadriradicals; same, « Beiträge zu den mehrlautigen Wurzeln im Amharischen », *Orientalia* 6 (1937), p. 184-213, deals with Amharic quadriradicals.

Murad Kamil, « Zur Bildung der vierradikaligen Verben in der lebenden semitischen Sprachen », in *Studi orientistici in onore di Giorgio Levi della Vida*, 1956, vol. 1, p. 459-483; same, *Beiträge zur Entstehung der vierradikaligen Verben in den semitischen Sprachen*, Cairo, 1963, 90 p., deals with the quadriradicals in the various Ethiopian languages.

W. Leslau, « Observations on a study of the Ethiopian quadriradicals », in *Rassegna di studi etiopici* 20 (1964), p. 120-128, deals with the interpretation of various Ethiopian verbal classes and etymologies proposed by Murad Kamil, *Beiträge* (see above); same, « Ethiopic denominatives with nominal morphemes », in *Le Muséon* 75 (1962), p. 139-175, deals, among others, with quadriradical denominatives formed with nominal morphemes.

The quadriradicals in Amharic are either new creations or are related to ancient roots. The derivation from an ancient root is obtained through various procedures, but regardless of the origin the pattern is always $C_1\bar{a}C_2\bar{a}CC_3\bar{a}C_4\bar{a}$; e.g. መሰከረ *mäsäkkärä*, መረመረ *märämmärä*.

The procedures of derivation are varied.

An original triradical (1.2.3) can reduplicate the last radical thus becoming 1.2.3.3. The verbs of this type are :

ሸመመ *šamätṭätä* 'strip off leaves', Hebr. שָׁמַט *šamaṭ* 'let loose, let fall';

ፈረቀቀ *färäqqäqä* 'split with a wedge', Hebr. פָּרַק *pāraq* 'tear away from';

ቀፈደደ *qäṣdädädä* 'bind', Hebr. קָפַד *qipped* 'roll up';

ገመደደ *gämäddädä* 'wrinkle, crumple', Neo-Hebr. גָּמַד *gāmaḍ* 'cause to shrink';

ሆጽጣጣ *homṭaṭṭa* 'sour', Hebr. חָמַץ *homeṣ* 'vinegar';

ደመሰሰ *dämässäsä* 'wipe out, destroy', perhaps Hebr. נִשְׁמַד *ni-šmaḍ* 'be destroyed'.

An original 1.2.2 verb can become a 1.2.1.2 type. The quadriradicals of this type are :

በበበ *bäzäbbäzä* 'pillage, plunder', Hebr. בָּזַז *bāzaz* 'take a spoil';

ገ-ደ-ገ-ደ *g"ädägg"ädä* 'become hollow, become deep', Hebr. הִתְגַּדַּד *hiṭ-gōḍeḍ* 'administer incisions to oneself';

ከተተ *kätäkkätä* 'reduce to small pieces', Hebr. כָּתַת *kāṭaṭ* 'crush fine';

መመመ *mätämmätä* 'suck', Hebr. מָצַץ *māšaṣ* 'sip';

ፈረፈረ *färäffärä* 'crumble, break in small pieces', Hebr. פָּרַר *hif'il* הפַּר *heper* 'break, burst', Neo-Hebr. פִּרְפַּר *pirper* 'break';

ፈተተ *fätäffätä* 'crumble', Hebr. פָּתַת *pāṭaṭ* 'crumble', Neo-Hebr. פִּתְפֵּת *piṭpeṭ* 'crumble';

ጸጸጸጸ *räbärräbä* 'sprinkle slightly, rain slightly', Hebr. רֶהִיבִּים *rēhībīm* 'dew as heavy as rain';
 ጸፈጸፈ *räfärräfä* 'strew plentifully', Hebr. רָפַפ *rāpap* 'shake';
 ጠፈጠፈ *ṭäfäṭṭäfä* 'drip', G. አንፋፍፋ *ʾanṣäṣäfä* 'drip', Hebr. טִפַּף *ṭippā* 'drop', Neo-Hebr. תִּפְטֵף *tipṭep* 'drip';
 በጠበጠ *bätäbbätä* 'be putrid', Hebr. בִּצָּה *biṣṣā* 'oozy place';
 ሰከሰከ *säkässäkä* 'cram, stuff', perhaps Hebr. סָכַךְ *sākak* 'block, shut off';
 መፈመፈ *mädämmädä* 'level, flatten', perhaps Hebr. הִתְמַדֵּד *hiṭ-mōded* 'stretch oneself upon';
 ለቀለቀ *läqälläqä* 'rinse, polish', perhaps Hebr. לָקַק *lāqaq* 'lick'.

Quadriradicals of the 1.2.1.2 type that also have the same type in Geez and Hebrew without going back to a 1.2.2 root are :

ደመደመ *dämäddämä* 'be blunt (knife)', Neo-Hebr. דִּמְדָּם *dimdām* 'dim light';
 ቀጠቀጠ *qätäqqätä* 'break, pound, hammer', G. ቀጥቀጠ *qätqätä* 'break', Neo-Hebr. קִטְקֵט *qitqet* 'spread out by beating';
 ቀላቀለ *qälaqqälä* 'mix' (with *a* after the second radical, this verb being of the so-called type 2), G. አንቀለቀለ *ʾanqälqälä* 'shake, swing', Hebr. קִלְקֵל *qilqel* 'shake';
 (ተን)ከረከረ *(tä)n kʷäräkkʷärä* 'roll', G. አንከርከረ *ʾankʷärkʷärä* 'roll', Hebr. כִּרְכַּר *kirker* 'move to and fro'.

A root with an original second radical laryngeal such as *lhb* should have become *labä*, but in its reduplicated form (1.2.1.2) it becomes C¹äC²äCC³äC⁴ä, that is, *läbälläbä*. The quadriradicals of this type are :

ለበለበ *läbälläbä* 'burn slightly', G. ላህብ *lahəb* 'flame', Hebr. לָהַב *lahab*;
 ለጠለጠ *läṭällätä* 'compress, press into lumps, crush', Hebr. לָחַץ *lāḥaṣ* 'squeeze, oppress';
 ጫቀጫቀ *čäqäččäqä* 'annoy, nag', G. (አ)ጽቀ (ʾa)sʹaqä 'press, oppress', related to Hebr. צָוַק *hif'il heṣiq* 'oppress';
 ሸቀሸቀ *šäqäššäqä* 'decorticate, bark, husk, powder', Hebr. שָׁחַק *šāḥaq* 'pulverize'.

A root with an original 3rd radical laryngeal such as *klʹ* should have become in Amharic *källa*, but in its reduplicated form (1.2.1.2) it became C¹äC²äCC³äC⁴ä, that is, *käläkkälä*. The quadriradicals of this type are :

ፈጠፈጠ *fätäffätä* 'break the shell', G. ፈፅሐ *fäṣḥa* 'break to pieces', Hebr. פָּצַח *pāṣaḥ*;
 ከለከለ *käläkkälä* 'prevent, prohibit, forbid', G. ከለአ *kälʹa*, Hebr. כָּלַא *kālā*, 'restrain';
 ገሰገሰ *güzäggüzä* 'begin to cut', G. ገሰ *gäzʹa* 'cut with a saw', Hebr. גָּזַע *gezaʹ* 'stump' (that is, something cut);
 (ተ)ገረገረ *(tä)rägärrägä* 'swagger', Hebr. רָגַע *rāgaʹ* 'stir';
 ከሰከሰ *käsäkkäsä* 'cut into small pieces', Hebr. כָּסַח *kāsaḥ* 'cut off brushwood', related to G. ከሰየ *kʷäsäyä* 'diminish'.

A verb with an original third radical *w* or *y* such as *wrw* should have become in Amharic *wärrä*, but in its reduplicated form (1.2.1.2) it became C¹äC²äCC³äC⁴ä, that is, *wäräwwärä*. The quadriradicals of this type are :

- ወረወረ *wäräwwärä* 'throw', G. ወረወ *wäräwä* 'throw', Hebr. יָרָא *yārā(h)*;
 ዘረዘረ *zäräzzärä* 'spread, scatter, itemize', G. ዘረወ *zäräwä* 'spread, disperse',
 Hebr. זָרָא *zārā(h)*;
 ፈለፈለ *fäläffälä* 'shell with the fingers', G. ፈለየ *fäläyä* 'separate', Hebr.
 הִפִּיל *hif'il* הִפִּילָה *hiplā(h)* 'sever, distinguish between';
 (ተ-ም)በቀበቀ (*tām*)*bäqäbbäqä* 'be ploughed deeply', probably G. (አ-)በቀወ
 ('a)*bqäwä* 'open the mouth';
 ህምህም : አለ *həmhamm alä* 'murmur' (a composite verb), Hebr. הִמַּם *hāmā(h)*
 'make noise'.

A quadriradical 1.2.1.2 going back to a root with second radical *w* is :
 ቁረቁረ *q'äräqq'ärä* 'pierce, make a hole', Hebr. קָרַקַר *qār* 'dig for water'.

QUINQUIRADICALS

Quinquiradicals 1.2.3.2.3 going back to 1.2.3 are :

- (ተ-)ግበሰበሰ (*tä*)*gbäsäbbäsä* 'be put in a heap (straw)', Neo-Hebr. גִּבְשֵׁ *gibbeš*
 'put in one heap';
 (ተ-)ዘረፈፈፈ (*tä*)*zräfärräfä* 'fall slowly (rain)', Hebr. הִזְרִיף *hizrip*
 'to water', Neo-Hebr. זִרְזַץ *zirzep* 'drip';
 አመቀመቀ *amäqämmäqä* 'be undecided', Hebr. הִתְחַמַּק *hitpamel* 'turn hither and thither'.

DENOMINATIVES WITH NOMINAL MORPHEMES

Triradicals and quadriradicals can be formed by the agglutination of a nominal morpheme *m-* *-n*, and others. (For more details, see *Denominatives*). The verbs of this type are :

- መረቀ *märräqä* 'bless', from ምረቅ *məraq* 'spittle', from ወረቀ *wäräqä* 'spit';
 ማረረ *marrärä* 'collect, glean', denominative of G. ማእረር *ma'rär*, from አረረ
 'arärä 'collect';
 መጸወተ *mäṣäwwätä* 'give alms', from *məṣwat* 'alms', from שִׁוְוָה *šiwwā(h)*
 'command';
 (ተ-)መጸደቀ (*tä*)*mäṣaddäqä* 'become pious', from **mšdq*, from ጸደቀ *ṣäddäqä*
 'be just';
 (ተ-)መቀኘ (*tä*)*mäqāññä* 'be envious', from *məqqāñña* 'jealous', from ቀኘ
qänna (root *qn*) 'be jealous';
 (ተ-)ማጠነ (*tä*)*maṭṭänä* 'seek protection, take refuge', from G. ማእከል *maḥḍän*
 'thing entrusted', from ሐፀነ *ḥaḍänä* 'keep in the bosom';
 ሰለጠነ *säläṭṭänä* 'be skilled, be civilized', from *səlṭan* 'power', from *slṭ*
 'succeed';
 ሸበተ *šäbbätä* 'have grey hair', from ሸበት *šəbāt* 'grey hair', from G. ሼב *šəbä*
 'have grey hair'.

AMHARIC-HEBREW INDEX

AMHARIC-HEBREW INDEX

For the benefit of the Semitist who may not be familiar with the order the Amharic alphabet I give the Amharic words in the order of the Latin alphabet. With the addition of the special Amharic sounds, the order is as follows :
Vowels (ä, a, e, ə, i, o, u), *b*, *č*, *ć*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *ğ*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ñ*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *š*, *š*, *t*, *t*, *w*, *y*, *z*, *ž*

አባ *abba* 'hide';

from G. ገብአ *hab'a* 'hide' (becoming *abba* with *h*=zero, and ' =zero);
 Hebr. נִחַב, nif'al נִחַבְתָּ *neḥbā* 'hide oneself'.

አበበ *abbäbä* 'blossom, flower' (v.);

[**አበባ** *abäba* 'flower']

Hebr. צֶמַח *'eḥ* 'shoot, bud'.

አባባ *abbabba* 'father'; see **አባት** *abbat*, below.

አበደ *abbädä* 'be mad';

[**አብድ** *äbd* 'mad']

G. አብድ *'abdä* 'wonder about, be mad, commit errors';

Hebr. אָבַד *'äḇad* 'perish'.

አበለ *abbälä* 'cheat';

G. ሐበለ *ḥabälä* 'act corruptly, act viciously';

Hebr. לָבַח *ḥāḥal* 'act corruptly against'.

አበነ : በረድ *äbnä bäräd* 'marble';

taken from G. አብነ : በረድ *'äbnä bäräd* 'marble', lit. 'hail stone';

Hebr. אֶבֶן *'eḇen* 'stone'.

አበረ *abbärä* 'join up with';

[ተባበረ *täbabbärä* 'cooperate', ማኅበር *mahbär* 'association']

G. ገብረ *ḥabärä* 'join up with';

Hebr. יָחַד, pi'el יִחַד *ḥibber* 'unite'.

አባት *abbat* 'father';

[**አባባ** *abbabba* 'father']

G. አብ *'ab* 'father';

Hebr. אָב *'äḇ* 'father';

the *t* of Amh. *abbat* is by analogy with the *t* of *ənnat* 'mother'.

ዓባይ *abbay* 'Blue Nile';

probably taken from G. ዓባይ *'abbay* 'the big one', from the root
 ዐባየ *'abäyä* 'be big';

Hebr. עָבַי *'äḇä(h)* 'be thick';

see also ታብየ *tabbäyä*, below.

አጨደ *aččädä* 'mow grass';

[**ማጥድ** *mačəd* 'sickle']

G. **ዐፀደ** '*aḍädä* 'mow', **ማፅፀድ** *ma'ḍäd* 'sickle';

Hebr. **ጥፏፏ** *ma'aššād* 'billhook (for wood cutting)', from a root **ጥፏፏ** '*šd*'.

አጥር *aččər* 'short'; see **አጠረ** *aṭṭärä* 'be brief', below.

አዲም *adim* 'leather strip tinted red';

from G. **አዲም** '*adim*;

Hebr. **אדום** '*ādām* 'red'.

አደረ *addärä* 'spend the night';

[**ትዳር** *tədar* 'livelihood', **አስተዳደረ** *astädaddärä* 'administer']

G. **ኅደረ** *ḥadärä* 'dwell, live';

Hebr. **חדר** *ḥeder* 'room, chamber'.

አደሰ *addäsä* 'renew';

[**አዲስ** *addis* 'new']

G. **ሐደሰ** *ḥaddäsä* 'renew', **ሐዲስ** *ḥaddis* 'new';

Hebr. **חדש** *ḥādāš* 'new'.

አፍ *af* 'mouth';

G. **አፍ** '*af* 'mouth';

Hebr. **פה** *pe(h)* 'mouth'.

አፈኑ *affänä* 'give something with both hands';

[**አፍኝ** *affəñ* 'contents of both hands']

G. **ሐፍኑ** *ḥəfən* 'handful';

Hebr. **חפץ** *ḥopen* 'hollow of both hands'.

አፋኝነት *affuññit* 'viper, snake';

even though the correspondence seems remote, the Amharic root is probably to be compared with G. **አፍፆት** '*af'ot*, Hebr. **עפ"ע** '*əp'e(h)* 'viper'.

አፈር *afär* 'soil, dirt, dust';

G. **አፈር** '*afär* 'soil' is considered by Dillmann 808 an Amharic loanword;

Hebr. **אפר** '*āpār* 'dust'.

አፈረ *affärä* 'be timid, be ashamed';

G. **ኅፈረ** *ḥafärä* 'be timid, be ashamed';

Hebr. **חפר** *ḥāpar* 'be ashamed'.

አገደ *aggädä* 'prohibit, stop, bar';

while the connection with Hebr. **אגד** '*āgaḍ* 'bind' is tempting, the Amharic verb goes back to '*qd* in view of G. **ዐቀደ** '*aqädä* 'tie', Hebr. **קָשַׁר** '*āqaḍ* 'tie, bind', with *qd* of Geez and Hebrew becoming *gd* (by

assimilation of voicing) in Amharic. Note that the Gurage dialects likewise have the verb (')*gd* for 'bind, tie'. As for the connection between the meanings 'tie, bind' and 'prohibit', cf. Hebr. רָסַר *'āsār* 'tie, bind', רָסַר *'āsūr* 'forbidden', and see also አገረ *aggärä*, below.

አገረ *aggärä* 'prohibit, stop';
perhaps Hebr. רָגַר *hāgar* 'gird someone' (Arabic *hağara* 'stop, hinder');
for the relation between the meanings 'prohibit' and 'gird, tie', cf. አገድ *aggädä*, above.

አግር *əgar* 'foot';
G. አግር *'əgar* 'foot';
for my doubts concerning its connection with Hebr. רֶגֶל *regel* 'foot', see Leslau 49, but see Růžička 55.

አጅ *əğ* 'hand';
represents a palatalized *d* from the Geez form አደ- *'əde-*, that is, አደ *'əd* when used with suffix pronouns;
Hebr. יָד *yād* 'hand'.

አሁድ *əhud* 'Sunday';
G. አሁድ *'əhud* 'Sunday', from the root 'hd 'one';
Hebr. יָחַד *'eḥād* 'one';
see also አንድ *and*, below.

አህል *əhal* 'grain, crops';
G. አክል *'əkəl* 'food, grain';
Hebr. אָכַל *'ākal* 'eat';
for some Indo-European roots for 'grain' coming from the notion of 'food', see Buck 513.

አህት *əhət* 'sister';
G. አህት *'əhət* 'sister';
Hebr. אחות *'āḥōt* 'sister';
see also አት *ət*, below.

አኮ *əkko* 'indeed', particle of emphasis and insistence;
probably Hebrew אַך *'ak* 'only'.

አክክ *akkäkä* 'scratch' (intransitive);
G. አክክ *hakäkä* 'scratch' (intr.);
Hebr. חָכַךְ *ḥākak* 'scratch' (trans.).

አክመ *akkämä* 'treat medically';
denominative of ሀኪም *hakim* 'doctor'; see ሀኪም *hakim*, below.

አለ *alä* 'without, except';
[አል *al-* negative element with the perfect]
G. አል *'al-*, negative element used with the perfect;
Hebr. לֹא *'al* 'nothingsness', negative element with the verb.

አለበ *alläbä* 'milk' (v.);

[**አይብ** *ayb* 'cheese', see ib.]

G. **ሐለበ** *haläbä* 'milk' (v.), **ሐሊብ** *halib* 'milk' (n.);

Hebr. **חלב** *hālāḥ* 'milk'.

አለፈ *alläfä* 'pass, pass by';

G. **ኅለፈ** *haläfä* 'pass';

Hebr. **הלך** *hālap* 'pass, pass by'.

አልፍ *äläf* 'innumerable';

G. **አልፍ** *'äläf* 'thousand';

Hebr. **אלף** *'elep* 'thousand'.

አለለ *äläl* 'shout of joy'; see **ሃሌ** *halle*, below.

ዓለም *alām* 'world';

[**ለዘላለም** *läzälalām* 'for ever', see ib.; **ዘለዓለማዊ** *zälä'alämawi* 'eternal', see ib.]

G. **ዓለም** *'alām* 'world';

Hebr. **עולם** *'ölām* 'world'.

አለመ *allämä* 'dream' (v.);

[**አልም** *älṃ*, **ሐልም** *həlṃ* 'dream' (n.)]

G. **ሐለመ** *halämä* 'dream';

Hebr. **חלם** *hālam* 'dream' (v.), **חלום** *həlōm* 'dream' (n.).

አለቅት *aläqt* 'leech';

G. **ዐለቅት** *'aläqt*; perhaps from Arabic *'alaqa*;

Hebr. **עלוקה** *'alūqā* 'leech'.

እም *əmm* 'mother';

in **እመቤት** *əmmäbet* 'lady, mistress of the house', lit. 'the mother of the house' (see **ቤት** *bet*); in **ወንድም** *wändəmm* 'brother', for *wäldəmm*, lit. 'the child of the mother' (see **ወንድም** *wändəmm*); in **እማማ** *əmmama* 'mother';

note that the usual expression for 'mother' is **እናት** *ənnat*;

G. **እም** *'əmm* 'mother';

Hebr. **אם** *'em* 'mother'.

እመቤት *əmmäbet* 'lady, mistress of the house';

from *əmmä bet*, lit. 'the mother of the house' (see ***እም** *əmm* and **ቤት** *bet*, below); shortened into **እሜቱ** *əmmete* 'Madam!'.

ዓምድ *amd* 'column';

probably from G. **ዓምድ** *'amd* 'column';

Hebr. **עמוד** *'ammūd* 'column'.

አምላክ *amlak* 'God';

አመለክ *amälläkä* 'worship'; see **መለክ** *mälläkä*, below.

አመለጠ *amällätä* 'slip off, escape'; see **መለጠ** *mällätä*, below.

አመመ *ammāmā* 'fall ill' (used impersonally);
[**አመም** *amām*, **ሐመም** *hamām* 'illness'; **አስታመመ** *astammāmā* 'take care of a sick person, nurse']
G. **ሐመመ** *hamāmā* 'be sick';
Hebr. **חם** *ham* 'be warm';
for some Indo-European expressions for 'sick' going back to the root of 'burn', see Buck 302.

አማማ *ammamma* 'mother!'; see **አም** **amm*, above.

አመነ *ammänä* 'believe';
[**ታማኝ** *tammañ* 'faithful']
G. **አምነ** **amnä* 'believe';
Hebr. **אמן**, hif'il **אמן** *he'emîn* 'believe'.

አመቀ *ammäqä* 'press down with the hand';
perhaps originally 'deepen' for the root 'mq': G. **ዐመቀ** **amäqä* 'be deep, excavate';
Hebr. **אמץ** **āmoq* 'deep'.

አመቀመቀ *amäqämmäqä* 'be undecided';
seems to be a 1.2.3.2.3 (from **hmq-mq*) if we compare it with Hebr. **היטא**, hitpa'el **היטא** *hit-ḥammeq* 'turn hither and thither'.

አመር *amär* 'bay (horse)';
probably borrowed from Arabic *ʾaḥmar* 'red' > *amär* 'red';
in Hebrew **האמר** *ḥammar* 'be reddened'.

አሙስ *amus*, **ሐሙስ** *hamus* 'Thursday';
አምሳ *amsa* 'fifty'; see **አምስት** *amməst*, below.

አምስ *ams* 'vagina';
G. **ሐምስ** *hams* 'womb';
Hebr. **חמץ** *homeš* 'belly'.

አምስት *amməst* 'five';
[**አምሳ** *amsa* 'fifty', **ሐሙስ** *amus* 'Thursday']
G. **ጎምስ** *hams* 'five', **ጎምሳ** *hamsa* 'fifty', **ጎሙስ** *hamus* 'Thursday';
Hebr. **חמץ** *ḥameš* 'five', **חמשים** *ḥamššim* 'fifty', **יום חמישי** *yōm ḥamšī* 'Thursday', lit. 'the fifth day'.

አማት *amat* 'son-in-law, brother-in-law, daughter-in-law';
G. **ሐም** *ham* 'father-in-law';
Hebr. **חם** *ham* 'father-in-law'.

አሞት *amot* 'bile';
G. **ሐሞት** *hamot* 'bile', the meaning of 'bile' derived perhaps from that of 'rage';

Hebr. **המא** *hemā* 'heat, rage, poison', from **חם** *yāham* 'be warm', related to **חם** *ham* 'be warm';
see also **አመመ** *ammāmā*, above.

አሜቱ *ammete* 'Madam'; see **አመቤት** *ammäbet*, above.

ዐመጠ *ammätä* 'be unjust, be violent, rebel';
G. **ዐመፀ** 'amädä 'be unjust, oppress';
related to Hebr. **חָמַשׁ** *hāmaš* 'oppress'.

አን *an-*, negative element;
in **አንጃ** *an-ḡa* 'I don't know!', G. **አንዳሂ** 'an-da'i (see **አንጃ** *anḡa*, below);
and in **አምብዛ** *ambəza* 'not too much', with assimilation of *n* to *b*
(from **በዛ** *bāzza* 'be numerous');
Hebr. **אֵין** 'ēn, negative element with the noun.

አኔ *əne* 'I';
G. **አነ** 'anä;
Hebr. **אני** 'ānī 'I'.

አንባ *ənba* 'tear' (n.);
G. **አንብዕ** 'anbə' 'tear', from **አንብዐ** 'a-nbə'a 'cry, let tears fall';
Hebr. **נָבַח** *nāḥa* 'bubble, flow'.

አንቺ *anči* 'you' (sg. f.);
G. **አንቲ** 'anti, the final *-ti* being palatalized into *-č* in Amharic;
Hebr. **את** 'at.

አንጨት *ənčät* 'wood, timber';
with augmented *n* (see p. 11) : G. **ዕፅ** 'əd 'wood';
Hebr. **עֵץ** 'eš.

አንድ *and* 'one';
from *ad*, with nasalization of *d* (see p. 11) from the root 'ḥd : G. **አሐዱ**
'aḥadu 'one';
Hebr. **אֶחָד** 'eḥād 'one';
see also **አንዳንድ** *andand*, and **(ተ)ዋሐድ** (*tä*)waḥadä.

አንዳንድ *andand* 'some';
repetition of *and*; see **አንድ** *and*, above.

አንፍ : **አለ** *ənf alä* 'blow the nose';
is either from *əf alä* 'blow' (with nasalized *f*), of onomatopoetic origin,
or is a composite verb with *alä*, in connection with G. **አንፍ** 'anf
'nose', Hebr. **אָפ** 'ap. The Amharic **አንፍንጫ** *afənča* 'nose' does not
seem to be of Semitic origin.

አንገት *angät* 'neck';
G. **ዐንቀ** 'anäqä 'put something around the neck', Amharic *angät*
coming from **anqät*;
Hebr. **אֶנְךָ** 'änäq 'necklace'.

እንጃ *ənḡa* 'I don't know!';

from *ən*, element of negation (see **እን** *ən-*, above), and *-ḡa* coming from **da'i*;

G. **እንዳሉ** 'ənda'i 'I don't know', **ዳሉ** *-da'i* coming from *yd'*: **አይደለ** 'aydə'a 'know';

Hebr. **יָדָע** *yāda'* 'know'.

እንንተ *ənnantä* 'you' (pl.);

from *ənnä*, marker of the plural, and *antä*; see **አንተ** *antä*, below.

አነቀ *annäqä* 'strangle, suffocate, choke';

G. **አነቀ** *hanäqä* 'suffocate, strangle';

Hebr. **חָנַק** *ḥānaq* 'strangle'.

እነርሱ *ənnärsu* 'they';

from *ənnä*, marker of the plural, and *ärsu* 'he' (see ib.);

see also **እነሱ** *ənnässu*.

አነሰ *annäsä* 'be less, diminish';

[**ትንሽ** *tənnəš* 'small']

G. **አነሰ** *nə'əsä* 'be less, diminish', with metathesis;

Hebr. **נָאֵשׁ** 'ānaš 'be sickly, decrease';

see also **እንስት** *ənəst*.

እነሱ *ənnässu* 'they';

for **እነርሱ** *ənnärsu*, with assimilation of *r* to *s*; see **እነርሱ** *ənnärsu*, above.

እንስት *ənəst* 'female';

G. **እንስት** 'anəst 'female';

Hebr. **יֵשָׁע** 'iššā, probably from **inšā*, root 'nš (Hebr. 'ānaš) 'decrease, be little';

see **አነሰ** *annäsä*, above.

አንተ *antä* 'you' (sg. m.);

G. **አንተ** 'antä 'you';

Hebr. **אַתָּה** 'attā 'you' (sg. m.);

see also **አንቺ** *anči*, **እንንተ** *ənnantä*.

አነጠሰ *anäṭṭäsä* 'sneeze';

a quadriradical with augmented *n* (see p. 11) : G. **ፀጠሰ** 'aṭäsä 'sneeze';

Hebr. **יִּתְּשׂ** 'iṭṭeš 'sneeze'.

እኛ *əñña* 'we';

G. **ንሕነ** *nəḥnä* 'we';

Hebr. **אֲנִי** 'ānū 'we'.

አኘክ *aññäkä* 'chew';

from the root *ḥnk*, with palatalization of *n* for which I find no phonetic

nor morphological reason; related to G. ሐከ *hekä* from a root *hyk*;
Hebr. חֶקֶץ *heḳ* 'palate, organ of tasting', from a root *hṅk*.

አቀበት *aqäbät* 'hill, uphill';

G. ፀቀብ *'aqäb* 'slope', perhaps from Ar. *'aqaba* 'hill';

Hebr. קֶבֶץ *'äqeb* 'knobby ground'.

አቀፈ *aqqäfä* 'embrace, hug';

G. ሐቀፈ *haqäfä* 'embrace';

Hebr. קִבַּץ *hāḥaq* 'embrace, hug', with metathesis and alternance of labials.

አራ *ara* 'free man';

[አርነት *arənnät* 'freedom']

probably from G. ሐራ *hara* 'free man', ሐራዊ *harawi* 'free man';

Hebr. *חֹר **hor*, חֹרִים *horim* 'free ones, noble ones'.

አራ *arra* 'defecate';

[አር *ar* 'excrements']

from the root *ḥr*: Hebr. חֲרָאִים *ḥərā'im* 'dung'.

አርእስት *ar'əst* 'title of a subject, subject, topic';

from the Geez plural አርእስት *'ar'əst*, plural of ርእስ *rə'əs* 'head';

see ራስ *ras*, below.

ፀረበ *arräbä* 'set' (star);

[ምዕራብ *mə'rab* 'West', ዓርብ *arb* 'Friday']

probably from G. ፀርበ *'arbä* 'set';

Hebr. עָרַב *'ārah* 'become evening', עֶרֶב *'ereḅ* 'evening'.

ዓርብ, አርብ *arb* 'Friday';

G. ፀርብ *'arb* 'Friday', probably from Aramaic-Hebrew עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת *'ereḅ šabbāt* 'Friday'; see ፀረበ *arräbä*, above.

አርባ *arba* 'forty';

[አሩብ *arub* 'quarter', see also ሩብ *rub*];

see አራት *arat*, below.

ዓረቦን *aräbon* 'deposit, pledge';

from G. አረቦን *'aräbon*, ዓረቦን *'aräbon* 'pledge', considered by Dillmann 742 as Greek loanword. The Greek, however, comes from Aramaic-Hebrew עֲרַבֹּן *'erāḇōn* 'pledge' from the Hebrew root *'ārah* 'stand bail for'.

አርበኛ *arbäñña* 'patriot, war veteran';

from Arabic ḥarb 'war' (>*arb*) with the Amharic ending *-äñña*;
in Hebrew the root is חֶרֶב *ḥereḅ* 'sword'.

አርፎ *ard* 'vast land';

from Arabic *'ard* 'land';

in Hebrew the root is אֶרֶץ *'ereṣ* 'land'.

እርጎ *ərǝgō* 'coagulated milk'; see **ረጋ** *rägga*, below.

አረመ *arrämä* 'prohibit, weed';
probably from G. **ሐረመ** *ḥarämä* 'consecrate, consider illicit';
the meaning of Amh. **አረመ** *arrämä* 'weed' is probably a semantic development within Amharic;
Hebr. **הִירָה**, *hif'il* **הִרְיָה** *heḥerim* 'seclude from society, devote to God, consecrate'.

አረመኔ *arämäne* 'pagan';
from G. **አረመኔ** 'arämäne' 'pagan' (also **አረሚ** 'arämi');
from Aramaic-Hebrew **אַרַמִּי** 'arammī' 'Aramaean' (Noeldeke 35).

አረረ *arrärä* 'burn';
[**አሩር** *arur* 'heat']
G. **ሐረረ** *ḥarärä* 'burn';
Hebr. **הָרָר** *ḥārar* 'be aglow'; related to **הָרָה** *ḥārā(h)* 'be hot'.

አረሰ *arräsä* 'plough';
[**አራሽ** *araš* 'farmer', **አርሻ** *ərša* 'field', **ማረሻ** *maräša* 'plough' (n.)]
G. **ሐረሰ** *ḥaräsä* 'plough';
Hebr. **חָרַשׁ** *ḥāraš* 'plough'.

እርሱ *ərsu* 'he', lit. 'his head';
[**እርሷ** *ərsuwa* 'she', lit. 'her head']
from ***ርስ** **räs*, for **ራስ** *ras* 'head' (see ib.), with possessive suffix pronouns; see also **እሱ** *əssu*, **እርሳቸው** *ərsaččäw*, **እርስዎ** *ərswo*, **እነርሱ** *ənnärsu*.

እርሳቸው *ərsaččäw* 'He' (respect), lit. 'His head';
see **እርሱ** *ərsu*, and **እሳቸው** *əssaččäw*.

እርስዎ *ərswo* 'You' (respect), lit. 'Your head';
see **እርሱ** *ərsu*, and **እስዎ** *əsswo*.

አርሻ *ərša* 'field';
አራሽ *araš* 'farmer'; see **አረሰ** *arräsä*, above.

አራት *arat* 'four';
[**ሮብ** *rob* or **ረቡዕ** *räbu* 'Wednesday', **ሩብ** *rub* or **እሩብ** *ərub* 'quarter',
አርባ *arba* 'forty']
G. **አርባዕ** 'arba' 'four';
Hebr. **אַרְבָּע** 'arba' 'four'.

አርአያ *araya* 'symbol, example';
from G. **አርአያ** 'ar'aya 'image', from the root **ርአየ** *rä'ayä* 'see';
Hebr. **רָאָה** *rā'ā(h)* 'see';
see also **ራአይ** *ra'ay*, **ተርአይት** *tərayt*, below.

አርያም *aryam* 'the high place, sky';

from G. **አርያም** 'aryam 'the high place', from *rym;

Hebr. **רם**, **רם** *rām* 'be high'.

አርጥበ *ərṭəb* 'moist'; see **ረጠበ** *rättäbä*, below.

እሱ *əssu* 'he';

for **እርሱ** *ərsu* 'he', with assimilation of *r* to *s* (see **እርሱ** *ərsu*, above);

እሷ *əsswa* 'she', for **እርሷ** *ərswa*; see also **እሳቸው** *əssaččäw*, and **እስዎ** *əsswo*, below.

እሰበ *assäbä* 'think, consider';

[**እሳብ** *assab* 'thought']

Amh. **እሰበ** *assäbä* 'calculate' is a denominative of **ሐሳብ** *hisab* 'bill', from Arabic *ḥisāb*;

G. **ሐሰበ** *ḥasäbä* 'think';

Hebr. **חשב** *ḥāšab* 'think'.

እሳቸው *əssaččäw* 'He' (respect);

for **እርሳቸው** *ərsaččäw*, with assimilation of *r* to *s*; see **እርሱ** *ərsu*, above.

እስማት *asmat* 'magic, sorcery'; see **ስም** *səm* 'name', below.

እሰረ *assärä* 'tie, bind, imprison';

[**እስረኛ** *əsräñña* 'prisoner']

G. **እሰረ** 'asärä 'tie, bind';

Hebr. **אסר** 'asar 'tie, bind'.

አሳር *asar* 'penury, difficulty, embarrassment';

from G. **ሳሳር** *ḥasar* 'penury';

Hebr. **חסר** *ḥāser* 'diminish, decrease';

see also **ክሰረ** *kässärä*, below.

አሥር *assər* 'ten';

[**አሥራት** *asrat* 'tithe']

G. **ዐሥሩ** 'asru 'ten', **ዓሥራት** 'asrat 'tenth part, tithe';

Hebr. **עשר** 'ešer 'ten'.

አሥራት *asrat* 'tithe'; see **አሥር** *assər*, above.

እሳት *əsat* 'fire';

G. **እሳት** 'əsat 'fire';

Hebr. **עש** 'eš 'fire'.

እስተማረ *astämarä* 'teach'; see **(ተ)ማረ** (*tä*)*marä*, below.

እስተያየት *astäyayät* 'view, opinion'; see **አየ** *ayyā* 'see', below.

እስዎ *əsswo* 'You' (respect);

for **እርስዎ** *ərswo*, with assimilation of *r* to *s*; see **እርሱ** *ərsu*, above.

አሽ *ašš* 'silence!';

is probably onomatopoeitic, but could also be compared with G. **ሐሰሐ** *ḥas'a*, **ሐሰዐ** *ḥas'a* 'be silent', that could have become *ašš* in Amharic with loss of the velar *ḥ* and the laryngeal ' ;

related to Hebr. **השק** *ḥšā(h)* 'keep silent' (so also Dillmann 587).

አሾህ *ašoh* 'thorn';

G. **ሦከ** *śok* 'thorn';

Hebr. **שֵׁק** *śeq* 'thorn'.

አሻከር *aškār* 'servant';

G. **ሥከር** *śakur* 'hired';

Hebr. **שָׂקָר** *śāqar* 'hire' (see also M. Cohen, *Nouvelles études d'éthiopien méridional*, p. 30).

አት *ət* 'sister'; see **አህት** *aḥət*, above.

አትፍ : **አለ** *ətaff alä* 'spit'; see **ተፋ** *täffa*.

አተመ *attämä* 'print, seal';

[**ማተሚያ** *mahtäm* 'seal', **ማተሚያ : ቤት** *mattämiya bet* 'printing press']

G. **ተመ** *ḥatämä* 'seal';

Hebr. **חָתַם** *ḥāṭam* 'seal'.

አቶን *əton* 'furnace';

from G. **አቶን** *'əton* 'furnace' considered by Noeldeke 41 a loanword from Aramaic-Hebrew **אֶתֹּן** *'attūn*. On its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 32.

አጣ *aṭṭa* 'miss, not find, lack';

G. **ሐፋ** *ḥaf'a* 'not find, miss';

Hebr. **חָפַא** *ḥāṭā* 'miss a mark, wrong, offend, sin'.

The meaning of 'sin' attested in Geez **ሐፋ** *ḥaf'i'at* (and taken over into Amharic **ሐፋ** *ḥaf'i'at*, see below) is taken from Aramaic-Hebrew (Noeldeke 36).

አጥብ *aṭub*, interjection of surprise and admiration;

from G. **ዕፅብ** *'əḍub* 'hard, difficult, violent, (also) interjection of surprise';

Hebr. **עָצַב** *'əṣab* 'to pain', nif'al **נִעְצַב** *ne'ēṣab* 'be grieved', the Geez and Amharic interjection of surprise developing from the meaning of intensity.

አጥፈ *aṭṭäfä* 'fold, bend';

G. **ዕጸፈ** *'aṣäfä* 'wrap about, fold';

Hebr. **שָׂרָף** *śā'ir*, 'shawl, wrapper', with metathesis.

አጣን *aṭan* 'incense';

from G. **ዕጣን** *'əṭan* 'incense';

perhaps related with Hebr. **עֹטָר** *'əṭār* 'perfume' (with *t:t*, for which cf. Arabic *'itr* 'incense' and alternance of liquids *r:n*).

አጥንት *aṭənt* 'bone';

from *aṭəmt* (for *mt* > *nt*, see Praetorius 59);

G. **ዐፅም** 'aḍəm 'bone';

Hebr. **עצם** 'eṣəm 'bone'.

አጠረ *aṭṭärä* 'be short, be brief';

[**አጥር** *aččär* 'short, brief']

G. **ኀረረ** *hašärä* 'be short';

probably related to Hebr. **קצר** *qāšār* 'short'. For a probable relation between *h(h)* and *q*, see **ቂፈረ** *qʷäffärä* 'dig', below.

አጠረ *aṭṭärä* 'make a fence';

G. **ሐረረ** *hašärä* 'make a fence';

Hebr. **חצר** *hāšer* 'enclosure, court'.

አጠጠ *aṭṭätä* 'diminish';

G. **ሐረረ** *hašäšä* 'curtail';

Hebr. **חָסַף** *hāšaf* 'divide in groups'; related to **חָסַף** *hāšā(h)* 'divide'.

አየ *ayyä* 'see';

[**አሳየ** *asayyä* 'show', **አስተያየት** *astäyayät* 'view']

from a root *hzy* > **hažžä* > *ažžä* > *ayyä*; for *ažžä*, cf. Gurage :

Chaha *ažä-m* 'see', Endegeñ *ažžä*, and others;

Hebr. **ראה** *hāzā(h)* 'see' (Praetorius 510).

አይብ *ayb* 'cheese';

from **alib*, with palatalization of *-li* into *y*, from *hlib*; see **አለበ** *alläbä*, above.

አየደ *ayyädä* 'define, determine';

perhaps from the root *ʾyd*, and connected with Hebr. **עד** 'ed' 'witness'.

አየለ *ayyälä* 'become strong, become many';

አየሌ *ayyale* 'a good many'; see **ኀይለ** *hayl*, below.

ኀይን *ayn* 'eye';

G. **ኀይን** 'ayn 'eye';

Hebr. **עין** 'ayin 'eye'.

አየር *ayyär* 'air, atmosphere, weather';

G. **አየር** 'ayär 'air', from Greek;

Neo-Hebr. **אוויר** 'awir 'air', from Greek.

ኀውድ *awd* 'cycle';

from G. **ኀውድ** 'awd 'circuit', root **ዖደ** 'odä 'turn around';

Hebr. **עוּר** 'iwweḏ 'surround', **עוֹד** 'ōḏ 'always, again, once more'.

አውሬ *awre* 'beast, wild animal';

G. **አርዌ** 'arwe 'beast', with metathesis;

Hebr. **אריה** 'arye 'lion'.

አውር *əwwər* 'blind';

[ታወረ *tawwārā* 'be blind']

G. **ዖረ** 'orā 'be blind';

Hebr. **עור** 'iwwer 'blind'.

አዝማሪ *azmari* 'minstrel'; see **ዘመረ** *zāmmārā*, below.

በ *bā* 'in, with, at, through';

G. **በ** *bā* 'in, at';

Hebr. **ב** *bē* 'in, with'.

ባዳ *bada* 'stranger';

from G. **ባዕድ** *ba'əd* 'another, stranger';

Hebr. **בַּעַד** *ba'ad* 'distance', **מִבְּעַד** *mibba'ad* l... 'from out of the distance of'.

በክር *bākər* 'first-born';

G. **በክር** *bāk'ər* 'first-born';

Hebr. **בְּכֹר** *běkor* 'first-born'.

በላ *bälla* 'eat';

[**አበላ** *abälla* 'feed', **መብል** *mäbəl* 'food']

G. **በልዐ** *bäl'a* 'eat';

Hebr. **בָּלַע** *bāla* 'swallow'.

ባል *bal* 'owner, master, husband';

[**ባለቤት** *baläbet* 'master of the house, husband, wife']

G. **በዓል** *bä'al* 'owner, master';

Hebr. **בַּעַל** *ba'al* 'owner, husband'.

(ተም) **በለበለ** (*tām*) *bäläbbälä* 'flame, blaze'; see **ለበለበ** *läbälläbä*, below.

በለስ *bäläs* 'fig';

G. **በለስ** *bäläs* 'fig';

Hebr. **בָּלַס** *bālas* 'nip the unripe sycamore-fig'.

በለጠ *bälläṭä* 'excel, exceed';

[**በለጥ** *bälčä* 'superiority']

the root does not exist in Geez, but the Tigrinya root *bäläšä* 'be superior' would indicate a root *blš*; this root would then be related to Hebr. **בָּלַט** *bälät* 'stand out'.

በሉይ *bəluɣ*, in **በሉይ** : **ኪዳን** *bəluɣ kidan* 'Old Testament';

from G. **በሉይ** : **ኪዳን** *bəluɣ kidan* 'Old Testament';

Hebr. **בָּלְדָה** (*h*) *bāld(h)* 'be worn out'.

(ተም) **በቀበቀ** (*tām*) *bäqäbbäqä* 'be ploughed deeply';

represents a verb with the prefix *tän-* (becoming *tām-* before *b*) and *bq-bq*, a reduplicated root *bq(w)* : G. **አብቀወ** *abqäwä* 'open the mouth'; related to Hebr. **בָּקַע** *bāqa* 'split open'.

በራ *bärra* 'light up' (intransitive);

[**አባራ** *abbarra* 'clear up (weather)', **በርሃን** *bərhan* 'light', **መብራት** *mäbrat* 'lamp, light-giving object']

G. **በርሀ** *bārha* 'light up', **በርሃን** *bərhan* 'light';

root with metathesis in relation to Hebrew **בהיר** *bāhīr* 'brilliant'.

በሬ *bäre* 'ox';

G. **በሬ-ዊ** *bə'rawi* 'ox', from **bə'ər* with the ending *-awi*, a morpheme of the nisba;

Hebr. **בעיר** *bē'ir* 'cattle'.

በር *bərr* 'silver, dollar';

G. **በሩር** *bərrur* 'silver';

probably Hebr. **ברר** *bārār* 'purge out', **ברור** *bārūr* 'pure'.

በርበሬ *bärbärre* 'pepper';

G. **በርበሬ** *bärbäre*, and **ፕፕሬ** *päpäre* 'pepper';

Hebr. **פלפל** *pīlpeḥ*, from Indo-European : Sanskrit *pippala*, Greek *πέπερι*.

በረደ *bärrädä* 'be cold';

[**በርድ** *bärd* 'cold', **በረድ** *bäräd* 'hail']

G. **አበረደ** *'abrädä* 'cool off', **በረድ** *bäräd* 'hail';

Hebr. **ברד** *bārād* 'hail', from the root *brd* 'be cold' not existing in Hebrew.

በርሃን *bərhan* 'light, splendor';

from G. **በርሃን** *bərhan*; see **በራ** *bärra*, above.

በረከ *bärräkä* 'kneel down';

[**ትንበረከከ** *tānbäräkkäkä* 'kneel down']

G. **በረከ** *bäräkä* 'kneel down';

Hebr. **ברך** *bāraḥ* 'kneel'.

በረከ *bäräka* 'second or third coffee';

from Arabic *baraka* 'blessing'; see **ባረከ** *barräkä*, below.

ባረከ *barräkä* 'bless';

[**ቡራክ** *burake* 'blessing']

G. **ባረከ** *baräkä* 'bless';

Hebr. **ברך** *beraḥ* 'bless'. It is tempting to derive the meaning of 'bless' from that of 'kneel down', but I accept here the separation of the two roots as suggested in the etymological dictionaries of Hebrew (see, for instance, Koehler 1537); see also **በረከ** *bäräka*, above.

በረቀ *bärräqä* 'scintillate';

[**ብራቅ** *bəraq* 'thunder', **መብረቅ** *mäbräq* 'lightning', **አብረቀረቀ** *abräqär-räqä* 'scintillate']

G. በረቀ *bārāqā* 'scintillate';
 Hebr. ברק *bāraq* 'lighten', ברק *bārāq* 'lightning, thunder';
 see also ሸበረቀ *šābārrāqā*, below.

ባሰ *basä* 'be bad';
 G. ብሰሰ *bə'əsä* 'be bad, be noxious';
 Hebr. באש *bā'aš* 'stink'.

በሰለ *bässälä* 'be ripe, be cooked';
 [በሰለ *bäsäl* 'cooked']
 G. በሰለ *bäsälä* 'be ripe';
 Hebr. בשל *bāšal* 'grow ripe'.

(አ)በሰረ (*a*)*bässärä* 'give good news';
 G. አብሰረ *'absärä* 'give good news';
 Hebr. בשורה *běšōrā* 'report, news';
 see also ምሰራች *mässərač*.

ባተ *batä* 'the month begins';
 probably denominative from G. በአተ *bä'at* 'beginning, commencement',
 from G. ቦአ *bo'a* 'enter' (Praetorius 172-173 considers it a denomi-
 native from መባቻ *mäbača*, likewise from *bo'a*);
 Hebr. בא, בוא *bā* 'come'.

ቤት *bet* 'house, family';
 G. ቤት *bet* 'house';
 Hebr. בית *bayit* 'house'.

በተከ *bättäkä* 'make a hole';
 G. በተከ *bätäkä* 'burst';
 related with Hebr. בתק *bitteq* 'slaughter'.

በጣ *bätta* 'make an incision, cut a boil with a knife';
 G. በጥሐ *bätḥa* 'make an incision';
 related to Hebr. בצע *bišša* 'cut off' (so also Dillmann 544).

በጠበጠ *bätäbbätä* 'be putrid';
 Hebr. בצב *biššā* 'oozy place';
 Amharic *ṭ* of this root coming from an original *ṣ* is attested in
 Tigrinya *bäṣbäṣä* 'be putrid'.

በጢሕ *bätih* 'watermelon';
 from Arabic *bittih*, as is Hebr. אבטיח *'aḥattiḥ*.

ብጥል *bəṭul* 'incorrect, faulty';
 [በጥል : አለ *bəṭəṭall alä* 'be ruined, be destroyed']
 G. በጠለ *bätälä* 'be vain, be destroyed';
 Hebr. בטל *bāṭal* 'cease working, be idle'; Neo-Hebr. ביטל *biṭtel*
 'abolish, cancel, neglect'.

በየገጽ *bäyyänä* 'decide, decree';

G. በየገጽ *bäyyänä* 'discern, demonstrate';

Hebr. בִּין *bin* 'understand'.

በበበ *bāzābbāzā* 'pillage, plunder';

represents a reduplicated 1.2.1.2 root from 1.2.2; Hebr. בָּזַז *bāzaz* 'take a spoil'.

ቻለ *čalä* 'be able';

G. ክህለ *kəhalä* 'be able', with loss of *h* and palatalization of *k* into *č*; the root *khl* is the same as in Aramaic כָּהֵל *kəhel*, and is related to Hebr. יָכֹל *yāqol* 'be able';

see also ክህለ *kähali*, below.

ጨበጠ *čäbbätä* 'grab, grasp';

G. ፀበጠ *ḍäbbätä* 'seize';

Hebr. שָׁבַט *šābaṭ* 'seize'.

ጨፈፈ *čäffänä* 'cover the eyes, close the eyes';

Hebr. סָפַן *šāpan* 'hide'.

ጮኸ *čohä* 'shout';

from *čwḥ, *šwḥ : Hebr. שָׁוַח *šāwah* 'cry aloud';

related to G. ጸውዐ *šaw'a* 'shout'.

ጨለመ *čällämä* 'be dark, get dark';

is the Amharic form of the root ጠለመ *ṭällämä* (see below);

G. ጸልመ *šälmä* 'get dark';

Hebr. צִלְמוֹת **šalmūt* 'darkness'.

ጨመረ *čämmärä* 'add, increase';

G. ጸመረ *šämärä*, ፀመረ *ḍämärä* 'combine, connect';

related to Hebr. שָׁבַר *šāḇar* 'heap up, accumulate', with alternance of labials.

ጨመተ *čämmätä* 'be silent';

Hebr. שָׁמַט *šāmaṭ* 'to silence';

perhaps G. አጽመተ **ašmätä* 'extinguish, uproot' as suggested by Dillmann 1271.

ጫን *čanä* 'load' (v.);

[ጭነት *čənät* 'load' (n.)]

G. ጸዐነ *šä'anä* 'load' (v.);

Hebr. נָעַן *šä'an* 'load', and נָעַן *ṭä'an* 'load' (of Aramaic origin).

ጨነቀ *čännäqä* 'embarrass, oppress';

probably Hebr. שִׁנּוֹק *šinōq* 'iron collar, pillory'.

ጨቀጨቀ *čäqäččäqä* 'annoy, nag';

reduplicated root čq-čq, from š'q : G. (አ)ጽዐቀ (*'a*)š'aqä 'press, oppress';

related with Hebr. הִצִּיץ *hišiq* 'bring into straits, oppress'.

- (ተ)ጭወተ (tā)ṣawwātā 'chat, converse, play';
denominative of ጭወተ ṣāwata 'conversation';
G. ጸዋተ ṣawat 'exclamation' (probably not to be considered a loan-word from Arabic 'aṣwāt as suggested by Dillmann 1299), from ሿወ (Tigrinya ṣāwāyā) 'narrate, speak';
Hebr. שׂוּעַ ṣiwwā(h) 'call up, appoint, give an order'.
- ደብ dubb 'bear';
G. ደብ dubb 'bear', perhaps from Ar. dubb;
Hebr. דָּב doḅ.
- ደብ dubb 'tambourine used by the sorcerer';
perhaps related to Hebr. תָּב top 'tambourine', with alternance of dentals t:d, and labials p:b;
note that the consonants of the Amharic dubb are closer to Arabic duff 'tambourine'.
- ደብ ፡ አለ dubb alā 'flow down drop by drop';
Hebr. דָּבַח dāḅaḅ 'flow over softly'.
- ደደቀ dāddāqā 'break the ground to level it off';
from dāqāddāqā > dāddāqā; see ደቀቀ dāqqāqā, below.
- ደደቀ dāffāqā 'crush the ears of corn';
probably Hebr. דָּפַק dāpaq 'rap (at the door), drive with vehemence'.
- ደም dām 'blood';
G. ደም dām 'blood';
Hebr. דָּם dām 'blood';
see also ደሞዝ dāmoz, below.
- ደመደመ dāmāddāmā 'be blunt (knife)';
Neo-Hebr. דִּמְדִּם dimdūm 'dim light'.
- ደመመ dāmmāmā 'not to know what to answer, be stupefied, be astonished';
G. (ተ)ደመ (tā)dāmmā 'be stupefied';
Hebr. דָּמַם dāmam 'be silent, be motionless'; related to דָּמַם dāmā(h) 'be still, be silent'.
- ደመሰሰ dāmässäsä 'wipe out, destroy';
G. ደምሰሰ dāmsäsä 'wipe';
perhaps to be compared with Hebrew נִשְׁמַד nišmad 'be destroyed' (J. Barth, *Etymologische Studien*, p. 10).
- ደሞዝ dāmoz 'salary';
from dām-wāz 'blood (and) sweat'; see ደም dām, and ወዝ wāz, below.
- ዳኛ dañña 'judge' (n.);
an Amharized form of the root dyn; see ደኝ dāyn, below.

ድሮ *dəro* 'formerly';

originally 'period of time', cf. **ዘንድሮ** *zändəro* 'this year', from *zä-n-dəro*; perhaps Hebr. **דור** *dōr* 'period, generation';

G. **ዳር** *dar* 'generation' is taken from Hebrew **דור** *dōr*.

ደረሰ *därräsä* 'write a book, compose a book';

[**ድርሰት** *dərsät* 'essay, composition', **ደራሲ** *därasī* 'author, composer']

from G. **ደረሰ** *därräsä* 'write a book', **ደራሲ** *därasī* 'commentator', taken from Aramaic-Hebrew **דָּרַס** *dāras* (Noeldeke 38).

ደቀደቀ *däqäddäqä* 'hit, cram, push in';

Neo-Hebr. **דִּקְדֵּק** *dīqdeq* 'crush, even a woof by beating';

see **ደቀቀ** *däqqäqä*, below.

ደቀቀ *däqqäqä* 'be fine, be powdered finely';

[**ዱቄት** *duqet* 'flour, powder'; **ደቀ ሰማዊ** *däqqä mäzmur* 'disciple', lit. 'servant of the psalter', from G. **ደቅ** *däqq* 'children, servant']

G. **ደቀቀ** *däqqäqä* 'crush to pieces';

Hebr. **דָּק** *daq* 'crush', root *dqq*;

see also **ደቂቃ** *däqīqa*, **ደደቀ** *däddäqä*, and **ደቀደቀ** *däqäddäqä*, above.

ደቂቃ *däqīqa* 'minute';

G. **ደቂቃ** *däqīqa* 'minute', from Arabic *daqīqa*;

in Hebr. **דַּקְקָא** *daqqā* 'minute', from **דָּק** *daq*;

see **ደቀቀ** *däqqäqä*, above.

ዱቄት *duqet* 'flour'; see **ደቀቀ** *däqqäqä*, above.

ደረጃ *däräḡa* 'step, rank, grade, degree';

from Arabic *darāḡa*;

in Hebrew **דָּרָגָה** *dargā* 'grade, rank'.

ዳሰ *dasä* 'grind finely';

from a root *d's*; probably related to Hebr. **דָּש** *dāš* (root *dwš*) 'thresh';

see also **ዳሰሰ** *dassäsä*, below.

ዳሰሰ *dassäsä* 'rub';

perhaps related to Amh. **ዳሰ** *dasä* 'grind finely', above.

ደጃ *däwe* 'disease, sickness';

from G. **ደጃ** *däwe* 'disease';

Hebr. **דֵּוָה** *dēway* 'illness'.

ደይን *däyn* 'purgatory';

from G. **ደይን** *däyn* 'condemnation', from Aramaic-Hebrew **דִּין** *dīn* 'judgment' (Noeldeke 39);

Amharic developed from this root the noun **ዳኛ** *danña* 'judge' (n.), see above.

ፈፍፍ *fäččä* 'grind';

[**ወፍፍ** *wäfčo* 'lower grinding stone']

from the root *fšy*, related with G. **ፈፈሐ** *fäṣḥa* 'break to pieces';

Hebr. **פָּשַׁשׁ** *pāṣaš* 'shatter', related to **פָּשַׁח** *pāṣaḥ* 'break to pieces';

see also **ፈፈፈ** *fäṭäffäṭä*, below.

(ከ)ፕፍፍ (*a*)*f*^w*aččä* 'whistle';

G. **(ተ)ፕፍፍ** (*tä*)*faṣäyä* 'whistle';

Hebr. **שִׁפְשַׁף** *šipšep* 'whistle', reduplicated root *šp-šp*, with metathesis.

ፍፍ *fädda* 'payment';

from Geez **ፍፍ** *fäda*; see **ፈፈ** *fäḡḡä*, below.

ፈፈ *fäḡḡä* 'consume, finish';

G. **ፈፈፍ** *fädäyä* 'restitute, pay, repay', **ፍፍ** *fäda* 'payment' from which Amh. **ፍፍ** *fädda* 'payment' is taken;

Hebr. **פָּדַד** *pādā(h)* 'ransom, redeem'.

ፈፈፈፈ *fäläffälä* 'shell with the fingers, extract a thorn';

represents a reduplicated verb *fl-fl* from the basic idea of 'separate':

G. **ፈፈፍ** *fäläyä* 'separate';

Hebr. **נִפְלַח** *nif'al* **נִפְלַח** *niplā(h)* 'be treated differently'; hif'il **הִפְלִיחַ**

hiplā(h) 'sever, distinguish between'; related to **פָּלַח** *pālaḥ* 'cleave open'.

ፈፈሰ *fälläsä* 1) 'emigrate, disperse'; 2) 'dig the earth with the hands';

G. **ፈፈሰ** *fäläsä* 'emigrate, go over';

Neo-Hebr. **פָּלַשׁ** *pālaš* 'penetrate, enter without being entitled to it';

פִּילֵשׁ *pilleš* 'make a hole, pass through from end to end'.

ፈፈፍ *fälläṭä* 'split';

G. **ፈፈፍ** *fäläṭä* 'separate, disjoin';

Neo-Hebr. **פָּלַט** *pālaṭ* 'discharge'.

ፋፋ *famä* 'become glowing';

[**ፍፍ** *fəm* 'embers']

G. **ፋፋፍ** *fəḥəm* 'coal';

Hebr. **פֶּחָם** *peḥām* 'coal'.

ፈፍፍ *fänta* 'turn, place';

[**በ...ፈፍፍ** *bä* — *fänta* 'in the place of, instead of']

G. **ፍፍ** *fəna* 'direction, place, part', **ፈፍፍ** *fännäwä* 'send', lit. 'make turn toward';

Hebr. **פָּנָה** *pānā(h)* 'turn toward', **פָּנִים** *pānim* 'face'.

ፈፈ *fäqqa* 'cut a vein of the forehead';

G. **ፈፈፍ** *fäq'a*, **ፈፈፍ** *fäq'a* 'break', related to **ፈፈፍ** *fäqḥa* 'split';

Neo-Hebr. **פָּקַע** *pāqa* 'split', related with **פָּקַח** *pāqaḥ* 'open the eyes'.

ፈፈፍ *fäqqädä* 'want, wish';

[**ፍፍፍ** *fäqad* 'wish, permission']

- G. **ፈቀደ** *fäqädä* 'examine, wish';
Hebr. **פָּקַד** *pāqad* 'go to see, long for'.
- ፍሬ** *fəre* 'fruit';
G. **ፍሬ** *fəre* 'fruit';
Hebr. **פֵּרִי** *pəri* 'fruit'.
- ፈረደ** *färrädä* 'judge';
G. **ፍርድ** *fərd* 'judgment';
Hebr. **פָּרַד**, **נִפְרַד** *ni-prad* 'separate' > 'distinguish' > 'discern' > 'judge'.
- ፈረፈረ** *färäffärä* 'crumble, break in small pieces';
[**ፍርፋሪ** *fəṛəffari* 'crumbs']
G. **ፍርፋሪ** *fərfar* 'crumbs';
Hebr. **פָּרַר**, **הִפְרַר** *heper* 'break, burst', Neo-Hebr. **פִּרְפַּר** *pirper* 'break'.
- (**ተ**)**ፈረፈረ** (*tän*)*färäffärä* 'stir, struggle (a slaughtered animal)';
Neo-Hebr. **פִּרְפַּר** *pirper* 'move convulsively'.
- ፈረቀቀ** *färäqqäqä* 'split with a wedge';
represents a verb 1.2.3.3; see (**አ**)**ፈረቀ** (*af*)*färarräqä*, below.
- (**አ**)**ፈረቀ** (*af*)*färarräqä* 'bring about a split between two friends';
G. **ፈረቀ** *färäqä* 'set free';
Hebr. **פָּרַק** *pāraq* 'tear away from';
see also **ፈረቀቀ** *färäqqäqä*, above.
- ፈረሰ** *färäs* 'horse';
G. **ፈረሰ** *färäs* 'horse';
Hebr. **פָּרָשׁ** *pārāš* 'horse, horseman'.
- ፈረሰ** *färräsä* 'be destroyed, be demolished';
G. (**አ**)**ፍረሰ** (*a*)*fräsä* 'destroy';
Neo-Hebr. **פָּרַשׁ** *pārāš* 'separate'.
- ፈርሰ** *färs* 'contents of stomach';
from Arabic *farṭ*;
in Hebrew **פֶּרֶשׁ** *peṛeš* 'contents of stomach'.
- ፈረጠ** *färrätä* 'burst, break open';
Neo-Hebr. **פָּרַט** *pāraṭ* 'separate into parts'.
- (**ተ**)**ፈረጠጠ** (*tä*)*färäzzäzä* 'be joyful';
G. (**ተ**)**ፈረጠጠ** (*tä*)*färzäzä* 'burst out in joy', with augmented *r* in relation to Hebr. **פָּזַז** *pāzaz* 'be agile', Neo-Hebr. 'jump, dance'.
- ፈታ** *fätta* 'release, untie, divorce';
[**ፍታ** *fəč* 'explanation, divorce', **ፍታተ** *fətat* 'absolution']
G. **ፈታሐ** *fäṭha* 'open';
Hebr. **פָּתַח** *pāṭaḥ* 'open'.

ፊት *fit* 'front, face';

Hebr. פֶּאֶה *pe'â* 'side, rim' (Praetorius 143), but perhaps rather Hebr. פֶּתַח **pot* 'forehead'.

ፈተፈተ *fätäffätä* 'crumble';

represents a reduplicated root *ft-ft*: G. ፈተተ *fätätä* 'break';
Hebr. פָּתַח *pāṭaḥ* 'crumble', Neo-Hebr. פִּתְּפֵט *pīṭpeṭ* 'crumble'.

ፈተለ *fättälä* 'spin';

G. ፈተለ *fättälä* 'spin';
Hebr. פָּתַל *pāṭal* 'spin', פִּתְּלָל *pēṭlāl* 'twisted thread'.

ፍተወት *fətwät* 'desire' (n.);

from G. ፍተወት *fətwät* 'desire' (n.), root ፈተወ *fätāwä* 'love, desire';
Hebr. פִּתְּהָה *pittā(h)* 'seduce' (Dillmann 1368).

ፈፈፈፈ *fäṭäffäṭä* 'break the shell';

represents a reduplicated root *ft-ft*: G. ፈፈፈፈ *fäṣṣä* 'break to pieces';
Hebr. פָּשַׁח *pāṣaḥ* 'break to pieces', related to פָּשַׁשׁ *pāṣaṣ* 'shatter';
see also ፈፈፈ *fäččä*, above.

ፈፈፈ *fäṭṭärä* 'create, invent';

G. ፈፈፈ *fäṭärä* 'create';
Hebr. פָּתַר *pāṭar* 'escape from, set free', from the basic meaning of 'split', a meaning that this root has in the other Semitic languages such as Arabic, Akkadian.

ጎበጎ : ገለ *gobäbb alä* 'have a hunched back';

Hebr. גַּב *gab* 'bosses of a shield'.

*ጎበጎ **gäbbärä* 'act, do, force, impose';

ጎበጎ *gəbər* 'tribute, tax, banquet (originally prepared from the tribute given by the villagers to the chief)';

ጎበጎ *gəbare* 'farmer, peasant';

ጎበጎ *gäbbar* 'tenant farmer, one who is conquered';

ጎበጎ *gəbər* 'slave';

G. ጎበጎ *gäbrä* 'work, act'; ጎበጎ *gəbər* 'act, labor'; ጎበጎ *gəbər* 'servant, slave';

Hebr. גָּבַר *gāḇar* 'be superior, prevail', גִּבּוֹר *gēḇer* 'man', גִּבּוֹרָה *gēḇūrā* 'manly',

(+)-ጎበጎጎጎጎጎ (tä) *gbäsäbbäsä* 'be put on a heap (straw)';

is a root 1.2.3.2.3 in relation to Neo-Hebr. גִּבְּשׁ *gibbeš* 'put in one heap'.

ጎድ *gäd* 'omen';

from Arabic *ḡadd*;

in Hebr. גֹּדַל *gaḏl* 'fortune'.

ገዳ *gʷädda* 'harm, injure, hurt';

G. **ገድአ** *gʷäd'a*, and **ገድዐ** *gʷäd'a* 'pierce through, strike' (see also **ገድገድ** *gʷädäggʷädä*, below);
Hebr. **גָּדַע** *gāḏa* 'cut off'.

ገድገድ *gʷädäggʷädä* 'thrust, push in, dig a hole';

[**ገድገድ** *gudgʷad* 'well, pit, hole']

G. **ገድገድ** *gʷädgʷädä* 'strike'; probably a reduplicated Geez root *gd'* becoming *gd-gd* (see **ገዳ** *gʷädda*, above);
Hebr. **הִתְגַּדְּדָה** *hitgōḏed* 'administer incisions to oneself'; related to **גָּדַע** *gāḏa* 'cut off' (see **ገዳ** *gʷädda*, above).

ገደለ *gäddälä* 'kill';

G. **ተገደለ** *tä-gadälä* 'fight';

perhaps Hebr. **גָּדַל** *gāḏal* 'be big'; for a possible passage of meaning, cf. Arabic *ḡadala* 'be strong', but *ta-ḡadala* 'to quarrel, to fight', that is, 'compete in strength' > 'kill'.

ገገረ *gʷaggʷärä* 'shout, scream';

a reduplicated root : G. **ገገረ** *gä'arä* 'shout';

Hebr. **גָּעַר** *gā'ar* 'rebuke'.

ገሀንም *gähannäm* 'hell';

from G. **ገሀንም** *gähannäm*, from Aramaic-Hebrew **גִּי הַנּוֹם** *gē hinnom* (Noeldeke 34).

ገለ *galä* 'be red hot';

from a root *gʷl* : Hebr. **גַּחַל** *gaḥal* 'charcoal'.

ገለፈፈ *gäläffäfä* 'take off the bark';

G. **ገለፈ** *gäläfä* 'carve, engrave';

Neo-Hebr. **גִּלֵּף** *gillep* 'pierce, carve, engrave'.

ገልገል *galgäl* 'young of sheep or goat';

G. **እጉል** *'əgʷəl* 'young of animal';

related to Hebr. **עֵגֶל** *egēl* 'male young bull'.

ገለለ : **አለ** *gäläll alä* 'make way, part, separate';

G. **(ተ)ገለገለ** *(tä)gälgälä* 'be taken into exile';

related to Hebr. **גָּלָה** *gālā(h)* 'uncover, depart', hif'il **הִגְלָה** *higlā(h)* 'take into exile'.

ጉልላት *gʷälalat* 'cupola, capitol';

Hebr. **גִּלְגָּל** *gullä* 'horizontal projection on pillars' (I. Wajnberg, *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* 13, 1937, p. 35).

ገመድ *gämäd* 'rope, string, measure of land';

it is tempting to compare it with Hebr. **גֹּמֶד** *gomēd* 'linear measure', but it is possible that the Amharic meaning 'measure of land' is a

secondary development from 'rope' whereas the Hebrew 'linear measure' may be primary.

ገመደደ *gämäddädä* 'wrinkle, crumple';
Neo-Hebr. **גָּמַד** *gāmaḏ* 'cause to shrink'.

ገመል *gəməl* 'camel';
G. **ገመል** *gəməl* 'camel';
Hebr. **גָּמַל** *gāmāl* 'camel';
the word was taken over by Indo-European (Buck 189).

ገን *gan* 'big jar';
G. **ገንጽ** *gānə* 'jar';
perhaps Hebr. **גִּנָּה** 'aggān 'bowl'; on the origin of the Hebrew **גִּנָּה** 'aggān see Zimmern 33.

ገንት *gännät* 'Paradise, garden';
from G. **ገንት** *gännät* 'Paradise', of Aramaic origin (Noeldeke 42);
in Hebr. **גַּן** *gan* 'garden', **גִּנָּה** *gannā* 'garden'.

ገንዝ *gännäzä* 'shroud, put into a shroud';
G. **ገንዝ** *gännäzä* 'shroud' (v.);
Neo-Hebr. **גָּנַז** *gānaz* 'hide'.
If the verb is a denominative from Hebr. **גִּנְזִים** *gēnāzīm* 'treasure',
Aramaic **גִּנָּז** **gēnaz* (as suggested by Koehler 1062), the noun is of
Persian origin; see also Wagner 41.

ገራ *gärä* 'subjugate, tame';
G. (**አ**)**ገራረ** (*a*)*grärä* 'subjugate, tame';
perhaps connected with Hebr. **גָּרַר** *gārar* 'drag away' > 'tame' (so also
Dillmann 1155).

ገራቢት *g'äräbet* 'neighbor';
from G. **ገራ : ቤት** *g'ärä bet* 'neighbor';
Hebr. **גָּר** *gār* (root *gwr*) 'dwell';
for **ቤት** 'house', see above.

ገረመ *gäräddämä* 'break, break off';
Neo-Hebr. **גִּרְדַּם** *girdem* 'cut', with an augmented *r* (as in Amharic)
in relation to Neo-Hebr. **גָּדַם** *gāḏam* 'cut, maim';
see also **ገረመደ** *gärämmädä*, below.

ገረፈ *g'ärräfä* 'flow (torrent), flood';
[**ገርፍ** *g'ärf* 'torrent, flood' (v.)]
Hebr. **גָּרַפ** *gārap* 'the river washes away'.

ገረመደ *gärämmädä* 'break, break off';
metathesis in relation to **ገረመ** *gäräddämä*, see above.

ጥርጽ *gʷərōrro* 'throat';

G. **ጥርጽ** *gʷər'e* 'throat' > Amh. *gr* with a reduplicated last radical;
Hebr. גַּרְגְּרוֹת *gargērōt* 'gullets', from *gr-gr-t*; Hebrew has also גֶּרֶן *gārōn* 'throat', from *gr-ōn*.

ገረዘ *gārrāzā* 'circumcise';

also **ገረዘ** *gāzzārā* 'circumcise', with metathesis;

G. **ገረዘ** *gāzārā* 'circumcise';

Hebr. גָּרַז *gāraz*, and גָּזַר *gāzar* 'cut'.

ገወዝ *gāwz* 'nut';

from G. **ገወዝ** *gāwz*, of Aramaic origin (Noeldeke 43);

in Hebr. אֲגוֹז *'ēgōz* 'nut'.

The root is not of Semitic origin; on the bibliography, see Wagner, p. 18.

ገረዘ *gāzāggāzā* 'begin to cut, begin to saw';

represents a reduplicated *gz' > gz*: G. **ገረዘ** *gāz'a* 'cut with a saw';
Hebr. גֶּזַע *geʾza* 'stump' (that is, something cut), related to גָּזַז *gāzaz* 'cut, shear (sheep)'.

ገዘመ *gāzzāmā* 'knock down, annihilate, depreciate';

G. **ገዘመ** *gāzāmā* 'cut down';

Neo-Hebr. גָּזַם *gāzam* 'cut down'.

ገረዘ *gāzzārā* 'circumcise'; see **ገረዘ** *gārrāzā*, above.

ጃ **ǵa*, in **እንጃ** *ənǵa* 'I don't know'; see **እንጃ** *ənǵa*, above.

ጅብ *ǵəb* 'hyena'; see **ጅብ** *ǵəb*, below.

ሐብል *habl* 'rope, small chain placed around the neck of the mule';

G. **ሐብል** *habəl* 'rope' (from Aramaic, according to Zimmern 15);

Hebr. חֶבֶל *heḇel*.

ሀብት *habt* 'fortune, possession';

[**ሀብታም** *habtam* 'fortunate, wealthy']

presents a problem because of the coexisting root **ከብት** *kābt* 'cattle'. These two roots can either be independent of one another, or, what is more likely, go back to the same root. If the origin is *habt*, it goes back to the root *whb* 'give' (G. **ወሀበ** *wāhabā*, Hebr. נָתַן *naṭan* 'give'), and the *k* of *kābt* would then represent a *h* becoming *k* through the inverse process. If, however, the origin is *kabt*, the noun *habt* would represent the frequent passage of *k* to *h* and there would be no Hebrew cognate; see also **ዋብ** *wabi*, below.

ሆድ *hod* 'belly, stomach';

[**ሆዳም** *hodam* 'corpulent, greedy']

G. **ከብድ** *kābd* 'liver, stomach';

Hebr. כֶּבֶד *kāḇeḏ* 'liver';

see also **ከበደ** *kābbādā* 'be heavy'; for the relation between 'liver' and 'heavy' in Indo-European, see Buck 252.

ሕግ *həgg* 'law';

from G. **ሕግ** *həgg* 'law';

in Hebr. **חוק** *hoq* 'law';

for the Ethiopic *g* in this root going back to *q*, see Brockelmann, p. 239.

ሀኪም *hakim* 'doctor';

G. **ሐኪም** *hakim* 'doctor'; both from Arabic *ḥakīm* 'doctor';

in Hebr. **חכם** *ḥākām* 'wise';

see also **አክመ** *akkāmā* 'treat medically', above.

ሀኬት *haket* 'indolence';

from G. **ሀኬት** *haket* 'indolence', from the root **ሀከየ** *hakäyā* 'be indolent';

Dillmann 10 compares it with Hebr. **כהה** *kāhā(h)* 'grow dim, be inexpressive'.

ሃሌ *halle* 'Hallelujah';

G. **ሃሌሉያ** *halleluya*;

from Hebrew **הלל** *hallēluyā*, from **הלל** *hillel* 'praise';

Amharic has also **አለለ** : **አለ** *alall alā* 'utter shouts of joy', above.

ሁሉ *hullu* 'all';

G. **ሁሉ** *kʷallu* (for Amh. *h* going back to *k*, see p. 11);

Hebr. **כול** *kol* 'all'.

ሕልም *həlm* 'dream'(n.); see **አለመ** *allāmā*, above.

ሁለት *hulätt* 'two';

G. **ክልኤ** *kəl'e* 'two', with Amharic *h* for *k* (see p. 11) and loss of the laryngeal (see p. 10); the final morpheme *-t* is used in Amharic in all the numerals;

Hebr. **כִּלְאַיִם** *kil'ayim* 'of two kinds';

see also **ሀያ** *haya* 'twenty'.

ሀምሀም : **አለ** *həmhəmm alā* 'murmur';

Hebr. **המה** *hāmā(h)* 'make noise, be tumultous', Neo-Hebr. also **המהם** *himhem*.

ሕመም *həməm* 'illness'; see **አመመ** *ammāmā*, above.

ሐሙስ *hamus* 'Thursday'; see **አሙስ** *amus*, above.

ሆምጥጥ *homṭaṭṭa* 'sour';

Hebr. **חֶמֶץ** *homeṣ* 'vinegar' (Praetorius 98).

In view of the fact that other Ethiopian languages have the root *kmṭṭ*, *xmṭṭ* (Gogot *kumättäṭä-m*, Muher *xəməṭṭäṭä-m*, and so on) one would have to admit an inverse process of *h* (from *ḥ*) becoming *k*.

ሆነ *honä* 'be, become';

[ሁኒታ *huneta* 'situation, state, condition']

G. ኮነ *konä* 'become';

Hebr. כן *ken* 'yes', from the root *kwn* 'be firm'; nif'al נִכְּן *nāḵōn* 'be firmly established'.

ሐቂ *haqq* 'truth';

[ሐቂኛ *haqqäñña* 'true, truthful']

from Arabic *haqq* 'truth';

in Hebrew קִּדְּשׁ *hoq* 'prescription, rule'.

ሐፃን *həṣan* 'baby';

from G. ሐፃን *həḍan* 'baby';

in Hebr. חֶסֶן *hoṣen* 'bosom';

see also (ተ)ማጥን (*tä*)*maṭṭänä*, below.

ጎጢአት *haṭiat* 'sin';

probably from G. ጎጢአት *haṭi'at* 'sin';

in Hebr. חֵטְא *heṭ* 'sin';

see also አጥ *aṭṭa*, above.

ሐውልት *hawält* 'column';

from G. ሐውልት *hawält* 'column', from a root *ḥwl 'go around';

in Hebr. הוֹל, הָלַל *hāl* 'dance round dances, turn upon'.

ሐዋሳት *həwasat* 'senses';

from G. ሐዋሳ *həwas* 'senses', taken from Arabic *hawāss* 'senses';

in Hebrew שֵׁנִים *hūš* 'senses'.

ጎይል *hayl* 'strength, power, force';

[ጎይለኛ *hayläñña* 'strong, powerful']

G. ጎይል *hayl* 'power';

Hebr. חַיִּיל *hayil* 'power';

see also አየለ *ayyälä*, above.

ሕይወት *haywät* 'life';

from G. ሕይወት *haywät*;

in Hebr. חַי *hay* 'living', חַיִּים *hayyim* 'life'.

ከ *kä* 'in';

Hebr. כֹּה *ko* 'here'.

ከበበ *käbbäbä* 'enclose, encircle';

[ከብ *kəbb* 'round, circle']

G. ከበበ *käbbäbä* 'encircle';

Hebr. כֶּרֶב *karkob* 'rim', Neo-Hebr. כֶּרֶב *karkeb* 'enclose' if the derivation from כֶּבֶב **kəḵkeb* proposed by Růžička, p. 119, is correct.

ከበደ *käbbädä* 'be heavy';

[ከባድ *käbbad* 'heavy']

G. **ከበደ** *käbdä* 'be heavy';
 Hebr. כבד *kāḥeḏ* 'be heavy';
 see also **ሆድ** *hod*, above.

ከበረ *käbbärä* 'become honored';
 [ከበር *kabur* 'Excellency', **ከበረት** *kabrät* 'wealth, riches']
 G. **ከበረ** *käbrä* 'be honored, be illustrious';
 Hebr. כביר *kabbir* 'great, mighty'.

ከበሪት *käbrit* 'matches';
 G. **ከበሪት** *käbrit* 'sulphur', both from Arabic *kibrīt*;
 Hebr. גופריִת *goprīt* 'sulphur' (Modern Hebrew גפרור *gaprūr* 'match')
 of Akkadian origin (according to Zimmern 60), or of non-Semitic
 origin (according to Koehler 192).

ከበት *käbt* 'cattle'; see **ሀበት** *habt*, above.

ካደ *kadä* 'deny, betray';
 G. **ካደደ** *kəḥädä* 'deny, betray';
 Hebr. כחד *pi'el* כחד *kiḥeḏ* 'hide, conceal'.

ካፈለ *käffälä* 'divide, pay';
 [ካፍለ *kəfəl* 'part, division, section, department, room']
 G. **ካፈለ** *käffälä* 'divide';
 Hebr. כפלִים *kipl-ayim* (Arabic *kifl-āni*) 'double' is interpreted by Noel-
 deke 97 as 'two parts' > 'double', the meaning of 'double' being taken
 by the singular כפל *keḥel*.

ካላሊ *kāhali* 'powerful, mighty';
 from G. **ካላሊ** *kāhali*; see **ጅላ** *čälä*, above.

ካሕን *kahən* 'priest';
 from G. **ካሕን** *kahən* 'priest';
 from Aramaic-Hebrew כהן *kohen* (Noeldeke 36).

ኮከብ *kokäb* 'star';
 G. **ኮከብ** *kokäb* 'star';
 Hebr. כוכב *kōḵāḅ* 'star'.

ክላ *källa* 'prevent, prohibit, forbid'; see **ክለክለ** *käläkkälä*, below.

ክላል *kʷäl* 'antimony';
 G. **ክላል** *kʷäl*, probably from Arabic *kuhl* 'antimony' rather than
 from Aramaic as suggested by Noeldeke 40;
 Hebr. כחל *kāḥal* 'paint the eyes', Neo-Hebr. כחול *kāḥol* 'blue'.
 On its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 61.

ክለክለ *käläkkälä* 'prevent, prohibit, forbid';
 represents the reduplicated root *kl'*, becoming *kl-kl*: G. **ክለክ** *käl'a*
 'prevent, forbid', Amharic also **ክላ** *källa* (see above);
 Hebr. כלא *kālā* 'restrain'.

ክላሊት *kulalit* 'kidneys';

G. **ክላት** *kʷalit* 'kidneys';

Hebr. כליה *kilyā* 'kidneys'.

ኣሙን *kāmun* 'cumin';

G. **ኣሙን** *kāmun*, **ኣሙን** *kāmin*, from Arabic;

in Hebrew כמון *kammōn*.

For its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 57. This root passed through Arabic into Indo-European (see Lokotsch n° 1046).

ኣንፍ *kānf* 'wing';

G. **ኣንፍ** *kānf* 'wing';

Hebr. כנף *kānāp* 'wing'.

ኮር *kor* 'saddle';

also **ኮርታ** *korəčča* 'saddle', from Arabic *kūr*;

it is tempting to compare it with Hebrew כר *kar* 'basket-saddle', but its original meaning is 'pillow' > 'saddle' and is to be separated from Arabic *kūr*.

ክሩብ *kirub*, **ክሩቤል** *kirubel* 'cherub';

from G. **ክሩብ** *kirub*;

from Hebr. כרוב *kərūb*.

This root passed into Indo-European (see Lokotsch n° 1165).

(ተን)ኩረኩረ (*tān*)*kʷäräkkʷärä* 'roll';

[**ተንኩረኩረ** *täškäräkkärä* 'roll on the ground']

G. **አንኩርኩረ** *'ankʷärkʷärä* 'roll';

Hebr. כרכר *kirker* 'move to and fro', connected with the meaning 'be round' and represented in Hebrew ככר *kikkār* 'round disc' from כרכר **kirkār*.

ኣርን *kārñ* 'elbow';

G. **ኣርናፅ** *kʷərna* 'elbow';

undoubtedly connected with Hebr. כרעים *kəra'-ayim* 'shank, splint-bone' (with an augmented *n* in Ethiopic; see p. 11, and also F.E. Dietrich, *Abhandlungen für semitische Wortforschung* (1844), p. 175, and Růžička 31).

ኣራር *kārar* 'stringed musical instrument';

it is tempting to connect it with Hebr. כנור *kinnōr* 'zither', with change of liquids. For the change of liquids, cf. Arabic *kinār* and *kirān* 'musical instrument'.

ኣርስ *kārs* 'belly';

from G. **ኣርሥ** *kārs*;

Hebr. כרש *kāreš*.

(ተ)ከራየ (tā)kārāyyä 'rent' (v.);

[ከ.ራ.ዩ kiray 'rent' (n.)]

from Ar. *kirā* 'rent';

in Hebr. כרה *kārā(h)* 'purchase for, barter for'.

ከሳ *kässa* 'grow lean';

from a root *ks*?; also ከ-ሰሰ *k^wässäsä* 'grow lean';

related with Hebr. שח *kāḥaš* 'grow lean' (see also Praetorius 95).

ከሰ *kis* 'pocket';

G. ከ.ሰ *kis* 'pocket';

from Arabic *kīs* 'pocket' from Aramaic (Fraenkel 197);

in Hebrew כֵּס *kīs* 'pocket'.

On its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 20.

ከሰከሰ *käsäkkäsä* 'cut into small pieces, break the head';

represents a reduplicated root *ks-ks*, related with G. ከ-ሰየ *k^wäsäyä* 'diminish';

related with Hebr. קט *kāsaḥ* 'cut off brushwood', and כָּסַס *kāsas* 'divide in portions'.

ከሰረ *kässärä* 'lose in business';

[ከ.ሰ.ረ *kisara* 'expenses, costs']

from Arabic *ḥasira* 'suffer losses';

in G. ከ-ሰረ *ḥasrä* 'be diminished';

Hebr. חָסַר *ḥāser* 'diminish, decrease, lose';

see also አሳር *asar*, above.

ከተበ *kättäbä* 'vaccinate, write an amulet';

[ከተ.በ *katab* 'amulet']

G. ከተ.በ *kətab* 'book', both Amharic and Geez coming from Arabic

kataba 'write', *kitāb* 'book';

in Hebrew כתב *kāṭab* 'write'.

ከተከተ *kätäkkätä* 'reduce to small pieces';

represents a reduplicated root *kt-kt*: Hebr. כתה *kāṭaṭ* 'crush fine'.

ከተረ *kättärä* 'stop, make a dam';

G. ከተ.ረ *kätärä* 'prevent, prohibit';

perhaps Hebr. כתר *kāṭar* 'surround'; the development of meanings would be: 'surround', specifically 'surround in order to protect' > 'prohibit' > 'stop'.

ከዑር *käwr* 'furnace';

G. ከዑ.ር *käwr* 'furnace', both G. and Amh. coming from Arabic *kūr* 'furnace';

in Hebrew כור *kūr* 'furnace';

on its Akkadian (from Sumerian) origin, see Zimmern 32.

ካወያ *kawəyya* 'iron to press clothes';
from Ar. *kāwiyā* 'iron to cauterize';
in Hebr. כרה *kāwâ(h)* 'burn, scorch'.

ለ *lä* 'to, for';
G. **ለ** *lä* 'to, for';
Hebr. ל *lē* 'to, for'.

ለዑል *lə'ul* 'Highness'; see **ላይ** *lay*, below.

ላብ *lab* 'perspiration, sweat';
[**አላብ** *alabä* 'cause to sweat']
G. **ላህብ** *lahəb* 'flame';
Hebr. להב *lahab* 'flame' (so also Armbruster 45);
for the Indo-European root for 'sweat' going back to 'heat' see Buck 264;
see also **ለበለበ** *läbälläbä*, below.

ለብ *ləbb* 'heart, courage';
[**ልባም** *ləbbam* 'intelligent', **ለብና** *ləbbona* 'intelligence']
G. **ለብ** *ləbb* 'heart';
Hebr. לב *leḥ* 'heart'.

ለበለበ *läbälläbä* 'burn slightly';
represents a reduplicated root *lhb* : G. **ላህብ** *lahəb* 'flame' becoming *lb-lb* with loss of *h* in Amharic;
Hebr. להב *lahab* 'flame', related with לבב *labbä* 'flame' (from *lbb*);
cf. also שלהבת *šalheḇet* 'flame' with secondary *š*, of the Semitic element of the causative.
The Amharic root *lb-lb* is perhaps related to **(ተ)በለበለ** (*tām*)*bäläbbälä* 'blaze, flare' (from *tānbäläbbälä*), with metathesis, and to **ነበለባል** *näbälbal* 'flame', with augmented *n*.

ለበሰ *läbbäsä* 'put on clothes, dress';
[**ላብሰ** *ləbs* 'dress, clothes']
G. **ለብሰ** *läbsä* 'put on clothes';
Hebr. לבש *lāḇaš* 'put on clothes'.

ልደት *lədät* 'birthday, Christmas'; see **ወለደ** *wällädä*, below.

ልጅ *ləǧ* 'child'; see **ወለደ** *wällädä*, below.

ላክ *lakä* 'send';
[**መላክ** *mälak* 'angel', originally 'messenger'; **መልእክት** *mäl'akt*, *mälakt* 'message'; **መላክተኛ** *mälaktäñña* 'messenger, envoy']
G. **ለአክ** *lä'akä* 'send';
in Hebrew the root *l'k* is preserved in מלאך *mal'āk* 'angel, messenger'.

ሉክ *luk* 'sheet of paper';
from Arabic *luḥ* 'board', Arabic *ḥ* becoming *k* in loanwords is exceptional;

in Hebr. לוח *lu^{ah}* 'tablet, board'.

ለለ *lalla* 'become loose, become slack';

it is tempting to connect it with Hebr. לה *lā'ā(h)* 'be weary' and to consider the Amharic verb as representing a reduplicated root *l'*, but in view of G. ላለ *lahlaha* 'become loose' which is the root of Amh. *lalla* one would have to admit the correspondence *h=*'. While this correspondence is not regular one can consider the Geez root *lh-lh* as related to the Hebrew root *l'(y)*.

ለለት *lelit* 'night';

also ለት *let* 'night'; G. ለለት *lelit*;
Hebr. לילה *laylā* 'night'.

ለመደ *lämmädä* 'get accustomed';

[ልማድ *ləmad* 'habit, custom']

G. ለመደ *lämädä* 'get accustomed';

Hebr. למד *lāmaḏ* 'get accustomed, learn'.

(ተ)ለቃ *(tā)läqqa* 'borrow';

G. ለቅሐ *läqqaha* 'lend';

perhaps Hebr. לקח *lāqaḥ* 'take', unless the Ethiopic root is borrowed from Cushitic: Galla *liqey-s*, Sidamo *liqī-ssi*.

ለቀ *laqä* 'become more, surpass';

[ለቅ *liq* 'chief, head', ይለቅ *yəlaq* 'more', ትለቅ *təllaq* 'big']

G. ለህቀ *ləhaqä* 'grow';

Hebr. להקת הנביאים *lah^aqaṭ hannēbī'im* 'the seigniorship of prophets' (G.R. Driver, *Journal of Theological Studies* 29 [1928], p. 394).

ለቀለቀ *läqälläqä* 'rinse, polish';

perhaps Hebr. לקק *lāqaq* 'lick', the Amharic verb representing a reduplicated root *lq-lq*.

ለሰ *lasä* 'lick';

[ምለስ *məlas* 'tongue']

G. ለሰሰ *lähasä* 'lick';

the root *lḥs, ls* is the origin of the Hebr. לשון *lašōn* 'tongue' according to M. Bittner, *WZKM* 23 (1909), p. 144; see also מלס *məlas* 'tongue', below.

ለት *let* 'night'; see ለለት *lelit*, above.

ለጠ *laṭä* 'strip off the bark, peel';

[ልጥ *laṭ* 'bark']

G. ለሐጸ *läḥasä* 'peel';

perhaps Hebr. חלץ *ḥālaṣ* 'draw off', with metathesis (Armbruster 74, Leslau 20).

ለጠለጠ *lätällätä* 'compress, press into lumps, crush';
 from a root *lhṣ* > **lāṣä*, *lätä* (with loss of *h*, and *ṣ* becoming *ṭ*), reduplicated into *lätällätä*;
 Hebr. לָחַץ *lāḥaṣ* 'squeeze, press a person, oppress'.

ለወሰ *lāwwäsä* 'knead, mix';
 G. ለሰ *losä* 'knead';
 Hebr. לָשׂ *lāš* 'knead'.

ላይ *lay* 'on, above, up';
 [ላይኛ *layəñña* 'upper']
 G. ላል *la'lä*, with suffix pronouns ላል *la'le-*, the final *-le* being palatalized into *-y*, thus ላል *la'le-* becoming in Amharic **la'y* > *lay*. As for G. ላል *la'lä*, it represents the agglutination of the prefix ለ *lā* 'to' into the root 'ly';
 Hebr. אָלָה *ālā(h)* 'go up, ascend', אַל *al* 'up, on, above'.
 The Geez *l'l* is preserved in the Amharic ለዑል *lə'ul* 'Highness' taken from Geez.

ሎዝ *loz* 'almond';
 G. ሎዝ *lāwz* 'almond';
 from Aram.-Hebr. לוֹז *lūz* (Noeldeke 43).

ለዘለለም *lāzälälām* 'forever';
 from Geez ለዘለለም *lāzälä'alām* 'forever', from *lā-zä-lä-'alām*; see ላለም *alām*, above.

ማ *ma* 'who?'; see ማን *man*, below.

ምዕራብ *mə'rab* 'West';
 [ምዕራባዊ *mə'rabawi* 'Western']
 G. ምዕራብ *mə'rab* 'West' from the root 'rb';
 Hebr. מֵעֶרֶב *mə'arāḇ* 'West';
 see ዐረብ *arräbä*, above.

መብል *mäbäl* 'food'; see ብል *bälla*, above.

መብራት *mäbrat* 'lamp, light giving object'; see ብራ *bärra*, above.

መቼ *mäčä* 'when?';
 Hebr. מִתֵּי *mätay* 'when?'

ማዶ *mado* 'the other side';
 G. ማዶ *ma'do*, ማዶት *ma'dot* 'the other side', from ዐደወ *'adäwä* 'cross';
 Hebr. עָדָה *'ädä(h)* 'stride, pass'.

መደመደ *mädämmädä* 'flatten, level';
 a reduplicated root from the root *mdd*: Hebr. מָדַד *māḏaḏ* 'measure',
 הִתְמַדְּדָה *hiṭ-mōḏeḏ* 'stretch oneself upon'.

መድሻ *mädoša* 'hammer';

perhaps Hebr. **דָּשָׁ** *dāš* (root *dwš*) 'tread on' (Praetorius 51).

ማገድ *maggädä* 'use as fuel, put on to a fire';

probably a denominative from a noun **m(w)gd*, with an *m*-morpheme from *wgd* (see p. 17);

Hebr. **יָקַד** *yāqad* 'burn', with *qd* becoming *gd* by assimilation (so also Praetorius 175); for *qd* becoming *gd*, see **አገድ** *aggädä*, above.

መጋዝ *mägaz* 'saw'.

[**መገዝ** *mäggäzä* 'cut with the saw', denominative from **መጋዝ** *mägaz*] probably from G. **መገዝ** *mägazä* 'saw', from *gz*;

Hebr. **גֶּזַע** *geza* 'stump', lit. 'that which is cut';

see **ገዝገዝ** *gäzaggäzä*, above.

መጅ *mäg* 'upper grindstone';

G. **መጅሐ** *mädhe*, from the root *dhy*;

perhaps Hebr. **דָּחַח** *dāḥā(h)* 'push, push in' > 'grind' (Leslau 16).

ማኅበር *mahbär* 'association'; see **አበረ** *abbärä*, above.

መሀንዲስ *māhandis* 'engineer';

from Arabic *muhandis* (of Persian origin);

Hebr. **מְהַנֵּד** *mēhandes* 'engineer' is also an Arabic loanword.

ምህረት *mahrät* 'forgiveness'; see **ማረ** *marä* 'forgive', below.

ማክሰኞ *maksäñño* 'Tuesday';

from *magəs-säñño* > *magsäñño* > *maksäñño*, lit. 'the next day of Monday' (*Word* 3 [1949], 277-8);

see **ሰኞ** *säñño*, below.

ማለ *malä* 'swear';

G. **መሐለ** *māhalä* 'swear';

could it be connected with Neo-Hebrew **לָחַל** *māḥal* 'forgive', the forgiving expressed by an oath?

ሞላ *molla* 'be full, fill';

[**ሙላ** *mula* 'full, complete']

G. **መልላ** *mäl'a* 'be full';

Hebr. **מָלֵא** *māle* 'be full'.

መልእክት *mäl'əkt*, *mäləkt* 'message'

[**መልእክተኛ** *mälaktäñña* 'messenger']; see **ላከ** *lakä* 'send', above.

መለከ *mälläkä* 'possess';

perhaps from G. **መለከ** *mäläkä* 'possess';

Hebr. **מָלַךְ** *mālaḥ* 'rule';

for the relation between the meanings 'possess' and 'rule', cf. Amh.

ገዛ *gäzza* 'possess, rule';

from the same root are መለኮት *mäläkot* 'divinity' (taken from G. መለኮት *mäläkot*), አምላክ *amlak* 'God' (taken from G. አምላክ *'amlak* 'God'), and the denominative አመለክ *amälläkä* 'worship'.

መላክ *mälak* 'angel'; see ላክ *lakä* 'send', above.

መለኮት *mäläkot* 'divinity'; see መለክ *mälläkä* 'possess', above.

ምላስ *məlas* 'tongue';

a noun with the prefix *m-* from ላስ *lasä* 'lick'; see ላስ *lasä*, above.

መለጠ *mällätä* 'become bald, the head loses its hair';

[መላጣ *mäläṭa* 'bald'; አመለጠ *amällätä* 'slip off, escape']

G. መለጠ *mälätä* 'strip off, depilate';

Hebr. מלאך *mäləṭ* 'prove bald', נימלאך *ni-məṭ* 'escape' (Koehler 529 separates מלאך *mäləṭ* from נימלאך *nimləṭ*).

መምህር *māmhar* 'teacher, professor'; see (ተ)ማረ (*tä*)*marä* 'teach', below.

ማን *man* 'who?'

also ማ *ma* 'who?'; ምን *mən* 'what?';

G. መን *mānu* 'who?', ምንት *mənt* 'what?';

Hebr. מי *mī* 'who?', מה *ma* 'what?'.

ምንጭ *mənç* 'spring of water'; see ነቃ *näqqa* 'crack', below.

መንሱት *mānsut* 'temptation';

from G. መንሱት *mānsut* 'temptation', from a non-existing *nsw*; in Hebr. ניסו *nissā(h)* 'test, try', ניסיון *nissāyōn* 'attempt'.

መንኪያ *mänkiya* 'spoon'; see ነክ *näkka*, below.

መነነ *männänä* 'retire from the world';

G. መነነ *männänä* 'retire from the world';

related to Hebr. מנע *me'en* 'refuse' (so also Koehler 490).

መነቀረ *mänäqqärä* 'dig out, hollow out';

an augmented root with *m* from *nqr*, *nqʷr*: G. ነቁረ *näqʷärä* 'dig out';

Hebr. נקו *näqar* 'bore, bore out';

see also ወቀረ *wäqqärä*, below.

መነዘረ *mänäzzärä* 'become dissolute';

[ምንዝር *mənzər* 'dissolute, loose']

G. ምንዝር *mənzər* 'bastard';

Hebr. ממזר *mamzer* 'bastard' (Dillmann 191, Praetorius 59, Noeldeke 45).

መቅደም *mäqdām* 'preface'; see ቀደመ *qäddämä*, below.

መቅደስ *mäqdäs* 'sanctuary';

G. መቅደስ *mäqdäs* 'sanctuary' is considered a loanword from Aramaic-Hebrew מִקְדָּשׁ *miqdäš* (Noeldeke 36);

see ቀደስ *qäddäsä*, below.

(ተ)መቀኘ (tä)mäqäññä 'be envious';
denominative from ቃቀኝ mäqqäñña 'jealous' formed with a nominal morpheme *m* from ቀኝ qänna 'be jealous', root *qn*: G. ቀኝኣ qän'a (see *Denominatives*, p. 151);
Hebr. קִנֵּן qinne 'be jealous';
see also ቀኝ qänna, below.

ማረ marä 'forgive';
[ምህረት məhrät 'forgiveness']
G. ምሕረ məhərä 'forgive';
probably metathesis of Hebr. רִחַם riḥam 'have compassion'.
For another etymology of G. ምሕረ məhərä, see F. Praetorius, *Beiträge zur Assyriologie* 1 (1890), p. 22.

(ተ)ማረ (tä)marä 'study';
[አስተማረ astämarä 'teach', ተማሪ tämari 'student', አስተማሪ astä-mari 'teacher', ትምህርት təmhərt 'education, lesson', መምህር mämḥər 'teacher, professor']
G. መሀረ māharä 'teach';
Hebr. מָהִיר māhīr 'skilled, quick', מָהֵר maher 'fast' (so also Dillmann 142).

መርፌ mārfe 'needle, injection';
G. መርፍእ mārḥä 'needle', from ረፍአ rāf'a 'stitch together';
Hebr. רָפָא rāpā 'heal', perhaps originally 'bandage'.

መርከብ märkäb 'boat';
G. መርከብ märkäb 'boat', from Arabic markab;
from the Semitic root *rkb*: Hebr. רָכַב rākab 'ride', מֵרֶכֶב merkābā 'chariot'.

መረቅ mārāq 'broth, soup';
G. መረቅ mārāq 'broth, soup', from Ar. maraq;
in Hebrew it is מֵרֶק mārāq 'soup'.

መረቅ mārāq 'bless, inaugurate'; see ምረቅ məraq, below.

ምረቅ məraq 'spittle, saliva';
a noun with prefix *m-* from wrq: G. ወረቅ wārāqä 'spit';
Hebr. יָרַק yāraq 'spit'.
From the noun ምረቅ məraq 'spittle' the denominative መረቅ mārāqä 'bless, inaugurate' is formed, blessing being performed in Ethiopia by spitting.

መረረ mārärä 'be bitter';
[መራራ mārara 'bitter']
G. መረረ mārärä 'be bitter';
Hebr. מָרַר mārar 'be bitter', מַר mar 'bitter'.

ማረረ *marrärä* 'collect, glean';
denominative of G. ማእረር *ma'rär* (Guidi 63), from አረረ 'arärä 'collect';
Hebr. אָרַח 'ārā(h) 'pluck'.

ማረሻ *maräša* 'plough'; see አረሰ *arräsä*, above.

መረጠ *märrätä* 'select, pick out';
probably connected with Hebr. מָרַף *māraṭ* 'pluck, pull off'.

ምስኪን *mäskin* 'poor, wretched';
G. ምስኪን *mäskin* 'poor' taken from Arabic *miskīn*, of Aramaic origin (Noeldeke 45);
Hebr. מִסְכֵּן *miskēn* 'needy', taken ultimately from Akkadian (Zimmern 47).
The word passed into Indo-European (see Lokotsch, n° 1470). For a bibliography on the origin of the noun, see Wagner 80.

መስኮት *mäskot* 'window';
G. መስኮት *mäskot* 'window' taken over in Arabic as *miškāt* (Noeldeke 51);
Hebr. שָׁכַח *šāḡā(h)* 'look out' (Dillmann 382).

መስለ *mässälä* 'seem, appear, be like';
[ምስል *məsəl* 'image'; ምሳሌ *mässale* 'proverb, parable'; ምስሉ *məslāne* 'representative', from *məslä ʾne* 'the image of me']
G. መስለ *mässälä* 'be like', ምስል *məsəl* 'image, likeness', አምሳል 'amsal 'proverb';
Hebr. מֵשַׁל *māšal* 'say a like one', נִמְשַׁל *ni-mšal* 'be like', מִשַּׁל *māšāl* 'proverb'.

መስለል *mäsälal* 'ladder';
perhaps Hebr. סֻלָּם *sullām* 'ladder, stair' (Praetorius 160, Armbruster 403).

ምስሉ *məslāne* 'representative'; see መስለ *mässälä* 'be like', above.

ምስማር *məsmar* 'nail';
from Arabic *mismār* 'nail', of Aramaic origin (Fraenkel 89);
in Hebrew מַסְמֵר *masmer* 'nail'.

ምሳር *məssar* 'ax';
G. ምሳር *məšar* 'ax', ሞሳር *mošār* 'saw', from ወሳረ *wäsärä* 'cut with a saw';
Hebr. מַשֹּׁר *maššōr*, מִסֹּר *massōr* 'saw', Neo-Hebr. נָסַר *nāsar* 'cut with a saw' (so also Dillmann 894, and Noeldeke 182);
see also ሸረሸረ *šäräššärä*, below.

ምስራች *məssərəč* 'good news';
from the root *bsr* with alternance of labials: G. አብሰረ 'absärä 'give

good news', ብስራት *basrat* 'good news' (Praetorius 57);
 Hebr. בְּשׂוֹרָא *běšōrā* 'report, news';
 see also (አ)በሰረ (*a*)*bässürä*, above.

ምሥራቅ *məsraq* 'East'; see ሰረቀ *särräqä*, below.

ሚሰሰ *m^wassäsä* 'stroke, wipe, rub';
 Hebr. מָשַׁשׁ *māšaš* 'feel through, grope'.

(ተ)መደቀ (*tä*)*mäšaddäqä* 'become pious';
 also ተመደቀ *tāmäšaddäqä*; denominative from **mšdq*, a noun with
 the *m*- morpheme from the root *šdq* 'be righteous' (*Denominatives* 152);
 G. ደቀ *šädqä* 'be just, be righteous';
 Hebr. קָדַשׁ *šädaq* 'have a just cause';
 see ደቀ *šäddäqä*, below.

መደወተ *mäšäwwätä* 'give alms';
 from G. መደወተ *mäšwätä* 'give alms'; denominative of ምደዋት *məšwat*
 'alms', from Aramaic מִשְׁוֵּתָא *mišwētā* (Noeldeke 36);
 in Hebr. מִצְוָה *mišwā* 'commandment', from צִוָּה *šiwwā(h)* 'command'.

መሸ *mäššä* 'become evening';
 [አመሸ *amäššä* 'spend the evening', ምሺት *məšet* 'evening']
 G. መሸየ *mäsyä* 'become evening', ምሴት *maset* 'evening';
 Hebr. שֶׁמֶשׁ *'emeš* 'yesterday (evening)'.

ምሺት *məšet* 'evening'; see መሸ *mäššä*, above.

መቶ *māto* 'hundred';
 G. ምእት *mə'at* 'hundred';
 Hebr. מֵאָה *me'ā* 'hundred'.

ሞተ *motä* 'die';
 [ሞት *mot* 'death', ሙት *mut* 'dead person']
 G. ሞተ *motä* 'die';
 Hebr. מָוֶת *meṭ* 'die'.

መተረ *mättärä* 'cut into small pieces';
 G. መተረ *mätärä* 'cut into small pieces';
 Hebr. בָּתַר *bāṭar* 'cut in pieces', with alternance of labials (so also Dill-
 mann 184).

መጣ *māṭṭa* 'come';
 [አመጣ *amāṭṭa* 'bring']
 from *mš* : G. መጽአ *mäs'a* 'come';
 Hebr. מָצָא *māšā* 'find'.
 The relation between the meanings 'find' and 'come' becomes more
 evident from Aramaic מֵתָא *mēṭā* 'reach, arrive at'. For Indo-European
 words for 'find' reflecting notions such as 'come upon', see Buck 765.

(አ)ማጠ(ቸ) (*a*)*maṭā-čč* 'she suffered labor pains';

[ምጥ *məṭ* 'labor pains']

G. (አ)ምጥፀ (*a*)*mḥaqä* 'suffer labor pains', Geez *mḥq* > *mä* > *mṭ* in Amharic;

perhaps Hebr. מַחַשׁ *māḥaš* 'smite, break to pieces' (so also Armbruster 255). The comparison is indeed rendered doubtful because of the existence of a Geez root መሐረ *māḥašä* 'pierce' which is the cognate of Hebrew מַחַשׁ *māḥaš* 'strike' so that Geez *ምጥፀ **māḥaqä* 'have labor pains' would be a different root not to be connected with Hebrew מַחַשׁ *māḥaš*.

መጠመጠ *mätämmätä* 'suck, suck up';

represents a reduplicated root of ጠፕ; see መጠጠ *mättätä*, below.

(ተ)ማጠነ (*tä*)*maṭṭänä* 'seek protection, take refuge';

G. (ተ)ማጠነ (*tä*)*maḥdänä* 'put oneself under the guardianship' (*mḥdn* > *mṭn* is Amharic), a denominative from ማጠነ *maḥdän* 'thing entrusted', a noun with the *m*- morpheme from ሐፀነ *ḥaqdänä* 'keep in the bosom' (Denominatives 148);

Hebr. חֹשֶׁן *ḥošen* 'bosom';

see also ሐፀነ *ḥəšan*, above.

መጠጠ *mättätä* 'suck';

also reduplicated as መጠመጠ *mätämmätä* 'suck, suck up';

Hebr. מִשָּׂא *māšaš* 'sip', related to מִשָּׂא *māšā(h)* 'drain out'.

መውጪ *māwča* 'exit'; see ወጣ *wäṭṭa*, below.

መዝመር *māzmur* 'hymn'; see መረመረ *zämmärä*, below.

መዝነ *māzzänä* 'weigh, balance';

denominative from ሚዛነ *mizan* 'balance, scale';

G. ሚዛነ *mizan* 'balance, scale', from Arabic *mizān*;

in Hebrew מִזְנֵי *mō(')znayim* 'scale'.

ነበበ *näbbäbä* 'resound, speak loud';

[አነበበ *anäbbäbä* 'read']

G. ነበበ *näbäbä* 'speak';

related to Neo-Hebr. נִיב *nīb* 'speech', and perhaps to *nb*, the root of נָבִי *nāḥi* 'prophet'.

ነበልባል *näbälbal* 'flame';

G. ነበልባል *näbälbal* 'flame'; see (ተም)በለበለ (*tām*)*bäläbbälä*, above.

ነበር *näbər* 'leopard'; see ነምር *nāmər*, below.

ነቢይ *näbiy* 'prophet';

G. ነቢይ *näbiy* 'prophet'; from Aramaic-Hebrew נָבִי *nāḥi* (Noeldeke 34);

see ነበበ *näbbäbä*, above.

ነጭ *näčč* 'white'; see ነጣ *nätta*, below.

ነጭ *näččä* 'pluck out';

G. ነጭ *näšäyā* 'pull out (hair)';

Hebr. נִצַּח *näšā(h)* 'fall in ruins', hif'il הִצִּחַ *hiššā(h)* 'engage in struggle'.

ነጭ *nädä* 'goad, push, drive cattle';

[ነጭ *nägi* 'driver']

G. ነጭ *näd'a* 'drive', related to ነጭ *nādha* 'strike, thrust';

Hebr. נִדַּח *nādah* 'thrust away', nif'al נִדַּח *niddah* 'be driven away, be scattered', and perhaps also נִדַּח *nāḏā* 'detach, remove from'.

ነጭ *näffa* 'sift';

[ወንፊት *wānfit* 'sieve']

G. ነጭ *näfäyā* 'sift';

Neo-Hebr. נִפַּח *nāpā* 'sieve' which seems to be from a root *nwp*; the pi'el נִפַּח *nippā(h)* 'sift' is a denominative.

ነጭ *näffa* 'blow, blow upon';

[ወንፍ *wānaf* 'bellows']

G. ነጭ *näfha* 'blow, blow upon';

Hebr. נָפַח *nāpāh* 'blow, blow upon'.

ነጭ *näffäsä* 'blow';

[አንፊስ *anäffäsä* 'sift', ነፍስ *näfs* 'soul', ነፍስ *näfas* 'wind, breeze']

G. ነጭ *näfsä* 'blow', ነፍስ *näfs* 'soul', ነፍስ *näfas* 'wind';

Hebr. נָפַח, nif'al נִפַּח *nippāš* 'take breath', נִפַּח *nepeš* 'soul'.

ነጭ *nägä* 'tomorrow'; see ነጭ *nägga*, below.

ነጭ *nägga* 'dawn, become day';

G. ነጭ *nägga* 'become dawn';

Hebr. נִגַּח *nāgah* 'become dawn';

Amharic also ነጭ *nägä* 'tomorrow'; cf. the Indo-European expressions of 'tomorrow' derived from 'morning' (Buck 999).

ነጭ *näggäsä* 'be king';

[ነጭ *näguš* 'king']

G. ነጭ *nägsä* 'be king', ነጭ *näguš* 'king';

Hebr. נָגַשׁ *nāgāš* 'exact tribute, drive to work'.

ነጭ *näkka* 'touch, harm';

[መንካ *mānkiya* 'spoon', lit. 'instrument with which one touches'] from a root *nk*?, related to G. ነጭ *näkäyā* 'harm, injure';

Hebr. נָכַח *nāḵā* 'smitten', related to נִכַּח, nif'al נִכַּח *nikkā(h)* 'be smitten'.

(አ)ነጭ *(a)näkkärä* 'wonder, be astonished';

G. አንክረ *'ankärä* 'consider as strange, wonder, be astonished';

Hebr. נִכַּח, nif'al נִכַּח *nikkar* 'behave as stranger', נִכַּח *neḵār* 'foreign country'.

For the Indo-European expression for 'wonder' in connection with 'unknown', see Buck 1093, 1094.

ነሐ *näkkäsä* 'bite';

metathesis of G. **ነሐ** *näsäkä* 'bite', but the order *nks* occurs in G. **መነሐ** *mānkäs* 'jaw';

Hebr. **נשך** *nšak* 'bite'.

ነምር *nāmər* 'leopard';

G. **ነምር** *nāmər* 'leopard';

Hebr. **נמר** *nāmer* 'leopard';

see also **ነብር** *nābər*, above.

ነቃ *nāqqa* 'crack';

G. **ነቅዕ** *nāq'a* 'be split';

Hebr. **נקה** *nāqa* 'become separated';

see also **ምንጭ** *mənč* 'spring', above.

ነቀለ *nāqqälä* 'pull out';

G. **ነቀለ** *nāqqälä* 'pull out';

is probably the root of Hebrew **מקל** *maqql* 'rod, staff', from **manqel*, instrument used when one sets out ('set out' being a development of the meaning 'pull out'). Indeed in the Orient the staff is used when one sets out.

ነቀጥጥ *nāqṣṣṭ* 'four dots at the end of the sentence';

G. **ነቀጥጥ** *nāqṣṣṭ* 'four dots at the end of the sentence', from Arabic; in Hebr. **נקודת** *nēquddā* 'dot', **נקודים** *nēquddīm* 'speckled (sheep)'.

(ተ)ነሳ (*tä*)*nāssa* 'rise, get up';

G. **ነሥሐ** *nās'a* 'raise';

Hebr. **נשא** *nāšā* 'lift';

see also **ትንሳኤ** *tānsa'e*, below.

ናስ *nas* 'brass';

probably from G. **ናሐስ** *nahəs* 'brass';

Hebr. **נחשת** *nəḥōšet* 'brass'.

ንስር *nəsər* 'hawk';

G. **ንስር** *nəsər* 'hawk';

Hebr. **נשר** *nešer* 'hawk'.

ንጹሕ *nəṣuh* 'clean';

an archaic form; see **ነጣ** *nätta*, below.

ነጣ *nätta* 'be pure';

[**ነጭ** *näčč* 'white', **ንጹሕ** *nəṣuh* 'clean']

G. **ነጹሕ** *näṣha* 'be pure';

Hebr. **נשא** *nešah* 'splendor, glory'.

ነጠበ *nättäbä* 'drip';

G. ነጥበ *nättbä* 'drip', related to G. ነጠፈ *nättäfä* 'liquefy';
Hebr. נָטַף *nāṭap* 'drop, drip', with alternance of labials *b:p*;
see also ጠፈጠፈ *ṭäffäṭṭäfä*, below.

ነጠለ *nättälä* 'detach, make single, unfold';

[ነጠላ *nättäla* 'kind of toga that is not doubled']

G. ተነጽለ *tänäslä* 'be detached';

Hebr. נִצַּל *nif'al* נִשָּׁל *niššal* 'be delivered', hif'il הִצִּיל *hiššil* 'tear away, deliver'.

ነጠቀ *nättäqä* 'carry off, take off, snatch away';

Hebr. נָתַק *nāṭaq* 'draw away, pull off'; either from an original *tq > ṭq* by assimilation, or from an original *ṭq > tq* by dissimilation.

ነጠጠ *näwwäṭä* 'agitate, shake';

from the root *nwš* as attested in Tigrinya *näwäšä* 'shake';

Hebr. נָשַׁךְ *nāš* 'leave, depart'.

ነዛ *nāzza* 'flow, trickle';

G. ነዛኝ *nāzḥa* 'scatter, sprinkle';

related to Hebr. הִזָּז *hizzā(h)* 'spatter, sprinkle'.

ቀብ *qäbba* 'anoint, deceive'; (the original meaning of 'anoint' coming to mean 'cover up with something', hence 'deceive');

[ቀቤ *qäbe* 'butter', ቀብት *qəbat* 'grease']

G. ቀብክ *qäb'a* 'anoint';

perhaps Hebr. קָבַע *qāḇa'* 'deceive'. The alternance ' (Geez) : ' (Hebrew) could be explained by the presence of the emphatic *q* in the root.

ቅቤ *qäbe* 'butter'; see ቀብ *qäbba*, above.

ቅብ *qob* 'skull-cap';

G. ቅብፅ *qobə* 'skull-cap', considered by Noeldeke 37 as loanword from Hebrew קֹבַע *qōḇa'* 'helmet' (also כֹּבַע *kōḇa'*).

On the Hittite origin of this noun, see E. Sapir, *JAOS* 57 (1937), p. 73-77.

(ተ)ቀበለ *(tä)qäbbälä* 'accept, receive';

G. ተቀበለ *täqäbbälä* 'receive';

Hebr. קִבֵּל *qibbel* 'accept, receive'.

ቀበረ *qäbbärä* 'bury';

[ቀብር *qäbr* 'funeral', መቃብር *mäqabər* 'cemetery, grave']

G. ቀበረ *qäbbärä* 'bury';

Hebr. קָבַר *qāḇar* 'bury'.

ቀጸ *qäṣṣä* 'cut';

from a root *qšy*, *qty* : G. ቀጸቀጸ *qäṣqäṣä* 'be broken through pain';

Hebr. קָצַץ *qāṣṣā(h)* 'cut off'; related to קָצַשׁ *qāṣaš* 'cut off';

see also ቀጠጠ *qäṭṭäṭä*, below.

ቀጥን *qäččən* 'thin'; see ቀጠን *qäṭṭänä*, below.

ቀደደ *qäddädä* 'tear, tear off';

[ቀዳዳ *qädada* 'hole']

Neo-Hebr. *qädaq* 'cut'; related to *gdd*, hitpa'el *hitgōdeḏ* 'incise';

see also ቀረደደ *qäräddädä*, below.

ቀደመ *qäddämä* 'be first, come first, advance';

[ቀድሞ *qädmō* 'some time ago', ቅዳሜ *qədame* 'Saturday', መቅደም *mäqdām* 'preface']

G. ቀደመ *qäddämä* 'precede, be first';

Hebr. *qäḏam* 'be first', *qēḏem* 'in front'.

ቀደሰ *qäddäsä* 'bless, sanctify';

[ቅዱስ *qəddus* 'holy', ቅድሳሴ *qəddase* 'liturgy, mass', መቅደስ *mäqdäs* 'sanctuary']

G. ቀደሰ *qäddäsä* 'sanctify';

Hebr. *qäḏōš* 'holy'.

ቀፈደደ *qäfäddädä* 'bind';

represents a quadriradical 1.2.3.3, with last radical repeated in relation to Hebr. *qippēḏ* 'roll up'.

ቂፈረ *q"äffärä* 'dig';

while the correspondence of Amharic *q(q")* with Hebrew *ḥ* is not normal, one is tempted to compare the Amharic root *q"fr* 'dig' with Hebrew *ḥṣar* *ḥāṣar* 'dig' (so also Praetorius 67). Note that the Hebrew root *ḥpr* 'dig' is compared by Dillmann 1339 and Praetorius 67 with G. *ፈሀረ* *fāharä* and *ፈሐረ* *fäharä* 'dig'.

For a possible relation between *ḥ* and *q*, see also *አጠረ* *aṭṭärä* 'be short', above.

ቃል *qal* 'word, voice';

G. ቃል *qal* 'word, voice';

Hebr. *qōl* 'voice'.

ቄላ *q"älla* 'roast, parch';

[ቆሎ *qolo* 'parched grain']

G. ቀለወ *qälāwä* 'parch, roast';

Hebr. *qālā(h)* 'roast'.

ቅጥፈረት *q"əlfät* 'foreskin';

G. ቅጥፈረት *q"əlfät* 'foreskin';

Neo-Hebr. *qəlippā* 'peel' (n.), *qālap* 'peel off';

Amharic and Geez *q"əlfät* is probably related to ቅርፍት *qərfət* 'peel, bark'; ቀረፈ *qärräḥä* (Amh.), *qäräḥä* (G.) 'peel off'.

ቀለለ *qällälä* 'be light';

[ቀለል *qällal* 'light', አቃለለ *aqqallälä* 'diminish, despise']

G. ቀለል *qälälä* 'be light';
Hebr. קָלַל *qälal* 'be light', קָל *qal* 'light, easy'.

ቀለቀለ *qälaqqälä* 'mix';
G. አንቀልቀለ *'anqälqälä* 'shake, swing';
Hebr. קִילֶקֶל *qilqel* 'shake'.

ቃመ *qamä* 'swallow without chewing';
from *q'm*, a metathesis of G. ቃምሐ *qāmha* (but also ቃሐመ *qāhamä*)
'gather food, feed oneself';
perhaps Hebr. קֶמַח *qemah* 'flour'.

ቂም *qim* 'grudge, resentment';
[ተቀየመ *täqäyyämä* 'hold a grudge']
G. ቂም *qim* 'grudge', ተቀየመ *täqäyyämä* 'hold a grudge';
is undoubtedly related to Hebr. נָקַם *nāqam* 'take vengeance' (so also
Dillmann 458).

ቆመ *qomä* 'stand, stand up';
[ቁመት *qumät* 'stature', መቆማ *māqomiya* 'stop' (n.)]
G. ቆመ *qomä* 'stand, stand up';
Hebr. קָם *qām* 'stand, stand up'.

ቆማል *qəmal* 'louse';
G. ቆማል *q'əmal* 'louse';
Hebr. קָמַל *qāmal* 'be taken by lice'.

(ተ)ቆመጠ (*tä*)*qāmmätä* 'sit, sit down';
is compared with Neo-Hebr. קָמַשׁ *qamšūš* 'bent up' (E.Y. Kutscher,
in *Lešonenu* 22 [1967], p. 115-16), but in view of Tigrinya *täqāmmätä*
(also with *t*) the correspondence is not regular since Tigrinya has the
phoneme *š* and one would expect a root *qmš*. The Hebrew root *qmšš*
could then be considered as related to the Amharic and Tigrinya
root *qmt* 'sit', without manifesting a complete correspondence.

ቀና *qänna* 'be jealous, envy';
[ቅናት *qənat* 'envy, jealousy']
G. ቀኑሕ *qän'a* 'be jealous, envy';
Hebr. קִינָה *qinne* 'be jealous';
see also (ተ)መቀኑ (*tä*)*māqāññä*, above.

ቅኔ *qəne* 'hymn, poetry';
[ተቀኑ *täqāññä* 'compose poetry']
G. ቅኔ *qəne* 'poetry';
Hebr. קִינָה *qinā* 'elegy, dirge'.

ቀንድ *qänd* 'horn';
G. ቀርን *qärn* 'horn' (for *nd:rn*, see Praetorius 78, Cohen 380-381);
Hebr. קֶרֶן *qeren* 'horn'.

- ቁጠብ *qʷänäṭṭäbä* 'tear out, pick by pinching';
 G. ቀጠብ *qäntäbä* 'cut off';
 is an original *qṭb* with augmented *n*. While *qṭb* can be compared with
 Hebr. קטף *qetēḥ* 'sting' it can also be related to Hebr. קצב *qāṣab* 'cut
 off'.
- ቁጠረ *qʷänäṭṭärä* 'take a pinch (of grain, tobacco)';
 perhaps a quadriradical augmented by *n* from *qʷṭr*, *qʷsr*, and to be
 compared with Hebr. קצר *qāṣar* 'reap the harvest', but see አጠረ *aṭṭärä*
 'be short', above.
- ቁራ *qʷärra* 'make a cut with a razor';
 perhaps G. ቀርሐ *qārḥa* 'shave';
 Hebr. קרח *qārāḥ* 'make bald'.
- ቁራ *qura* 'raven, crow';
 in view of the correspondence of *q* in *qura* with Arabic *ḡ* of *ḡurāb*,
 the Amharic *qura* is probably taken from Arabic (see *BSAOS* 19,
 1957, p. 227), with loss of *b* (for which see p. 10);
 in Hebrew the root is עורב *ōreḥ* 'crow'.
- ቀረብ *qärräbä* 'come close, come near, approach';
 G. ቀረብ *qāräbä* 'be close';
 Hebr. קרב *qārāḥ* 'be close, be near'.
- ቁረብ *qʷärräbä* 'receive the sacrament';
 denominative of ቀርባን *qʷərban* 'eucharist' (see below).
- ቀርባን *qʷərban* 'eucharist';
 G. ቀርባን *qʷərban* 'eucharist', borrowed from Aramaic-Hebrew
 קרבן *qorbān* 'sacrifice' (Noeldeke 37);
 see also ቁረብ *qʷärräbä*, above.
- ቀረደደ *qäräddädä* 'cut, cut into strips';
 a quadriradical augmented by *r* in relation to Amh. ቀደደ *qäddädä*
 'cut' (see ቀደደ *qäddädä*, above);
 Neo-Hebr. קדד *qāḏaḏ* 'cut'.
- ቁረቁረ *qʷäräqqʷärä* 'pierce, make a hole';
 a reduplicated root *qʷr-qʷr*: Hebr. קר יקר *qār* 'dig for water'.
- ቁረሰ *qʷärräsä* 'break the bread, tear off a part of the bread';
 [ቁርስ *qurs* 'breakfast']
 Hebr. קרס *qrs*, hif'il הקריס *hi-qris* 'split'.
- ቀረጠ *qärräṭä* 'carve, engrave';
 related with Amh. ቁረጠ *qʷärräṭä* 'cut, decide' (see below);
 G. ቀረሶ *qäräṣä*, ቁረሶ *qʷäräṣä* 'make an incision';
 Hebr. קרץ *qāraṣ* 'pinch, shape'.

ቁረጠ *qʷärrätä* ‘cut, decide’;
[ቀረጥ *qʷärraç* ‘piece’]
see ቀረጠ *qärrätä*, above.

ቁረጠመ *qʷärättämä* ‘grind with the teeth’;
Neo-Hebr. *qirtem* ‘cut the borders’, augmented with *r* in relation to *qätam* ‘cut’.

ቀስት *qäst* ‘arc’;
G. ቀስት *qäst* ‘arc’;
Hebr. *qeset* ‘bow’.

ቀጠፈ *qättäfä* ‘pick flowers or leaves’;
Hebr. *qätap* ‘pluck off ears of grain’, Neo-Hebr. ‘pick’.

ቀጠነ *qättänä* ‘be thin’;
[ቀጥን *qäččən* ‘thin’]
G. ቀጠን *qätin* ‘thin, slender’;
Hebr. *qäton* ‘be small’;
see also ጠቃኑ *täqaqqänä*, below.

ቀጠቀጠ *qättäqqätä* ‘break, pound, hammer’;
G. ቀጥቀጠ *qättqätä* ‘break, tear’;
Neo-Hebr. *qitqet* ‘spread out by beating’.

ቋጠረ *qʷaṭṭärä* ‘make a knot’;
G. ቋጠረ *qʷäṣärä* ‘make a knot’;
it is tempting to connect it with Hebr. *qäšar* ‘bind, tie’ (so also Dillmann 474) even though the correspondence of Geez *ṣ* (Amh. *ṣ*) and Hebrew *š* is not normal. The root goes perhaps back to a Proto-Semitic **qšr* (*qsr*) becoming by assimilation *qšr* (in Geez) > *qṭr* (in Amharic).

ቀጠጠ *qättätä* ‘break, cut, shear sheep’;
related to ቀጠ *qäččä* ‘cut off’ (see above).

ቈየ *qʷäyyä* ‘wait, last’;
Hebr. *qiwwä(h)* ‘wait for’, *tiqwä* ‘hope’ (so also Praetorius 55).

(ተ)ቀየመ (*tä*)*qäyyämä* ‘hold a grudge’; see ቲፖ *qim*, above.

ራእይ *raʾay* ‘vision’;
from G. ራእይ *raʾay* ‘vision’, ርእየ *rəʾyā* ‘see’;
Hebr. *räʾä(h)* ‘see’;
see also ትርእይት *tərʾayt*, ለርእይ *arʾaya*, *araya*. The Amharic expression for ‘see’ is *həyā*, for which see above.

ረባ *räbba* ‘increase, become prolific, become profitable, become fruitful’;
G. ረብሐ *räbha* ‘gain’;

- related to Hebr. רבה *rāḥā(h)* 'become many, become numerous' (so also Dillmann 285, Armbruster 298), and רבב *rāḥab* 'become many, become much'.
- ራብ- *rabā-* 'be hungry' (used as impersonal verb);
 [ራብ *rab* 'hunger']
 G. ርብ *rəḥabā* 'be hungry';
 Hebr. רעב *rā'eb* 'hungry'.
- ሮብ *rob*, ረብዕ *rābu* 'Wednesday';
 G. ረብዕ *rābu* 'Wednesday';
 Hebr. יום רביעי *yōm rēbī'i* 'Wednesday', lit. 'the fourth day';
 see አራት *arat*, above.
- ሩብ *rub*, እሩብ *arub* 'quarter';
 from the root *rb* 'four': Hebr. רבע *rēba* 'quarter';
 see አራት *arat*, above.
- ረበረበ *rābārrābā* 'sprinkle slightly, rain slightly';
 Hebr. רביבים *rēḥibīm* 'dew as heavy as rain'.
- ራደ *radā* 'tremble, quake';
 G. ርደ *rə'adā* 'tremble';
 Hebr. רעד *rā'ad* 'tremble'.
- ረፈቀ *rāffāqā* 'sit down at refection, sit at the table';
 G. ረፈቀ *rāffāqā* 'recline at the table';
 Hebr. הפק, *hitpa'el* הפק *hit-rapeq* 'lean, support oneself'.
- ረፈረፈ *rāfārrāfā* 'strew plentifully, spread about in large quantity';
 represents a reduplicated root *rf-rf*: Hebr. הפף *rpp*, in רופף *rōpep* 'shake'.
- ረገ *rāgga* 'coagulate, become calm';
 [እርገ *arḡo* 'coagulated milk']
 G. ረገ *rāg'a* 'be coagulated, congeal';
 Hebr. רגע *rāga* 'come to rest';
 see also (ተ)ረገረገ (*tä*)*rägārrägä*, below.
- ረገመ *rāggāmā* 'curse' (v.);
 [ርገמ *rəgman* 'curse' (n.)]
 G. ረገመ *rāggāmā* 'curse';
 is generally connected with Hebr. רגם *rāgam* 'cover with a heap of stones, stone' (see Koehler 873), but it could perhaps be connected with Hebrew רגם **rāgam* 'shout', רגמה *rigmā* 'shouting crowd'. For the relation between 'curse' and 'shout' in Indo-European, see Buck 1480, 1481, col. 2, n° 5.
- (ተ)ረገረገ (*tä*)*rägārrägä* 'swagger';
 represents the reduplicated root of Hebr. *rg* > *rg* > *rgrg* if we compare

it with Hebr. רגע *rāga* 'stir'. In this case Hebrew רגע *rāga* 'come to rest' and 'stir' would represent two different roots as against Koehler 874;

see ረገ *rägga*, above.

ረገጠ *räggätä* 'tread on, trample on, kick';

[እርገጫ *ərgəčča* 'a kick']

G. ረገፀ *rägädä* 'kick';

related to Hebr. רָקַד *rāqad* 'skip about' (so also Dillmann 318). It is not easy to establish the Proto-Semitic origin of these two roots: it could be *rqd* becoming *rgd/ṭ* or *rgd/ṭ* becoming *rqd* by reciprocal assimilation or dissimilation.

ሮማን *roman* 'pomegranate';

G. ሮማን *roman* 'pomegranate';

from Aramaic-Hebrew רִמּוֹן *rimmōn* (Noeldeke 42).

ራቀ *raqä* 'be distant, be far';

[ሩቅ *ruq* 'distant, far away', ርቀት *rəqät* 'distance']

G. ርከቀ *rəḥəqä* 'be distant, be far';

Hebr. רָחַק *rāḥaq* 'be far'.

ረቀቀ *räqqäqä* 'become minute, become fine';

[ረቂቅ *räqiq* 'minute, fine']

G. ረቀቀ *räqqäqä* 'be minute, be fine';

Hebr. רָק *raq* 'thin, slim'; adverb קָרַק *raq* 'in a slight way only'.

ረሳ *räsä* 'forget';

G. ረሰላ *räs'a* 'forget';

probably Hebr. נָשָׂא *rāša* 'become guilty'. A connection between 'err' and 'forget' for the Hebrew root נָשָׂא *tā'ā(h)* was proven by E.Y. Kutscher in *Lěšonenu* 31 (1967), p. 109-10.

ራስ *ras* 'head, top, honorific title';

G. ርእስ *rə'əs* 'head';

Hebr. רֹאשׁ *ro(š)* 'head';

see also ለርሱ *ərsu*, ለርእሱ *ar'əst*, and ትራስ *təras*, below.

ራሳ *rasä* 'be wet';

G. ርከሰ *rəḥəsä* 'be wet';

probably related to Hebr. רָסַס *rāsas* 'sprinkle'.

ርስት *rəst* 'personal land, property'; see ወረሰ *wärräsä*, below.

ሮፈ *roṭä* 'run';

G. ሮሻ *rošä* 'run';

Hebr. רוץ *rāṣ* 'run'.

ረጠበ *rättäbä* 'be moist, be damp';

[እርጥብ *ərṭəb* 'moist, damp']

G. ረጥበ *räṭbā* 'be moist';
Hebr. רטב *rāṭoḅ* 'be moist, be damp'.

ሩዝ *ruz* 'rice';

G. ሩዝ *raza*, ራዝ *raz* 'rice', from Greek of 'oriental' origin (see Buck 519);
in Hebrew ארז *'orez* 'rice'.

ሰዓት *sä'at*, ሳት *sat* 'hour, watch';

G. ሰዓት *sä'at*, considered by Noeldeke 44 as an Aramaic loanword;
in Hebr. שעה *šā'ā* 'hour'.

ሰባ *säba* 'seventy'; see ሰባት *säbat* 'seven', below.

ሰባ *säbba* 'grow fat, grow obese';

G. ሠብሐ *šābhā* 'grow fat';
Hebr. שבע *šābe^a* 'be sated with food' (Armbruster 563).

ሳበ *sabä* 'draw, pull, drag';

G. ሰሐበ *sāhabä* 'pull, drag';
Hebr. סהב *sāhab* 'drag, pull';
see also ሸቦ *šäbo*, below.

ሳብዐ *saba, sabä* 'seventh' (applied to the so-called 7th order of the alphabet, that is, the letter with the vowel o);

from G. ሳብዕ *sabä* 'seventh';

Hebr. שביעי *šēbī'i*;

see ሰባት *säbat*, below.

ሱባዔ *suba'e* 'retreat lasting a week';

from G. ሱባዔ *suba'e*;

Hebr. שבוע *šābu^{ae}* 'week';

see ሰባት *säbat*, below.

ሰብሐት *səbhat* 'glory';

from G. ሰብሐት *səbhat*, the verb ሰብሐ *səbhā* 'praise' being considered by Noeldeke 36 an Aramaic loanword;

Hebr. שבח *šibbah* 'praise'.

ሰበል *säbəl* 'ear of corn, crop, harvest';

G. ሰበል *säbəl* 'ear of corn', also ሰንበል *sänbəl* 'ear of corn';

Hebr. שבלת *šibboleṭ* 'ear of corn'.

ሰበረ *säbbärä* 'break';

G. ሰበረ *säbärä* 'break';

Hebr. שבר *šāḅar* 'break'.

ሰባት *säbat* 'seven';

[ሰባ *säba* 'seventy']

G. ሰብዐቱ *säb'atu* 'seven', ሰባዓ *säb'a* 'seventy';

Hebr. שבע *šəba* 'seven', שבעים *šib'im* 'seventy';
see also אבס *sabə*, and אבא *suba'e*, above.

ሰደደ *sāddädä* 'send, banish';
[ሰደት *səddät* 'banishment, exile']
G. ሰደደ *sāddädä* 'send, banish';
probably Hebr. דדד *šādaḏ* 'devastate, deal violently with'.

ሰደደ *sāddärä* 'arrange, put in order';
Hebr. דדד *sidder* 'arrange'.

ሰድሳ *sədsa* 'sixty';
[ሰድስ *sadəs* 'sixth', applies to the so-called sixth order, that is, the
letter with the vowel ə]
see ሰድስት *səddəst*, below.

ሰድስት *səddəst* 'six';
[ሰድስ *sadəs* 'sixth' (see above), ሰድሳ *sədsa* 'sixty', and ሰልሳ *səlsa* 'sixty']
G. ሰድስት *səddəstu* 'six';
Hebr. שש *šəš* 'six', ששים *šiššim* 'sixty', from the root *sds*.

ሰፍንግ *säfnäg* 'sponge';
G. ሰፍንግ *säfnäg* 'sponge', from Greek, as is Neo-Hebr. ספוג *səpōg*
'sponge'.

ሰፈረ *säffärä* 'measure';
G. ሰፈረ *säffärä* 'measure';
Hebr. ספר *sāpar* 'count, number'.

ሰገ *sagä* 'interwine, interweave';
from a root *s'g*, related to Hebr. סג *sāg* 'fence in', from an original
meaning 'interwine'.

ሰገደ *säggädä* 'prostrate oneself';
G. ሰገደ *säggädä* 'prostrate oneself';
taken from Aramaic (Noeldeke 36), as is probably Hebr. סגד *sāgaḏ*
'prostrate oneself'.

(አ)ሰገረ (*a*)*säggärä* 'catch (fish) with net or hook';
G. አሰገረ *'a*säggärä 'entrap, ensnare, catch with net or hook';
Hebr. סרג *sārag* 'interwine', with metathesis.
Praetorius, *Beiträge zur Assyriologie* 1 (1890), p. 371, also compares
Amh. (አ)ወሸገረ (*a*)*wäššanaggärä* 'cross the legs or hands', which is
doubtful; see also ሸገረ *šägg'ärä*, below.

ሰከለ *säkkälä* 'tie the legs of the animal';
with augmented *n* in ሰከለ *sänäkkälä* (see below);
Hebr. סכל *sikkēl* 'lay crosswise', rather than נכשל *nī-kšal* 'stumble,
stagger' as suggested in Leslau 27.

ሰከረ *säkkänä* 'settle (liquid)';

Hebr. שָׁקַן *šāqan* 'settle down, stay at a place'.

ሰከረ *säkkärä* 'be intoxicated, be drunk';

[ሰከረ-ም *säkkaram* 'drunkard']

G. ሰከረ *säkkärä* 'be intoxicated';

Hebr. שָׁכַר *šākar* 'become drunk'.

ሱካር *sukk"ar* 'sugar';

G. ሱካር *sokär* 'sugar';

Hebr. סוכר *sukkär* 'sugar', of Indian origin (see Buck 384).

ሰክሰክ *säkässäkä* 'cram, stuff';

perhaps connected with Hebr. סָכַךְ *sākaḥ* 'stop, block the approach', the Amharic *sksk* representing a reduplicated root.

ሰላ *sälla* 'become sharp';

[ሰላ *səl* 'sharp, keen', ሰላት *səläṭ* 'blade of knife']

related to ሳላ *salä* 'sharpen', G. ሰላላ *sähalä* 'be sharp' (see also ሾላ *šölä*);

Hebr. שֶׁלַח *šəlah* 'javelin'.

The Hebrew שֶׁלַח *šəlah* is generally derived from the root *šālah* 'send' > *'throw' (so Koehler 976), but it could also be explained by a no-longer existing Hebrew root *šlh* 'be sharp'. For the relation between 'be sharp' and 'javelin', cf. Tigré *bālah* 'spear' from *blh* 'be sharpened'. The Indo-European root for 'spear' is based upon notions such as 'throw' and 'sharp' (see Buck 1390).

ሳላ *salä* 'cough';

G. ሰላላ *sä'alä* 'cough';

Hebr. הִשְׁתַּעַל *hišta'el* 'cough'.

ሳላ *salä* 'sharpen'; see ሰላ *sälla*, above.

(ተ)ሳላ (*tä*)*salä* 'make a vow'

[ሰላት *səläṭ* 'vow']

is a specialized meaning of the Semitic root *s'l* 'ask' not existing with this meaning in Amharic (note that the meaning of 'ask' is expressed in Amharic by ጠየቀ *täyyäqä*);

G. ሰላላ *sä'alä* 'ask', ሰላላት *sə'lät* 'question, prayer';

Hebr. שָׁאַל *šā'al* 'ask'.

Praetorius 74 wrongly connects Amh. ተሻለ (*tä*)*šälä* 'improve' with the Semitic root *s'l* 'ask'. The connection of Amh. ሰላ *sälä* 'because of, for the sake of' suggested by Praetorius 74 is also doubtful.

ሰለበ *sälläbä* 'castrate, mutilate';

G. ሰለበ *säläbä* 'pull down, castrate';

Hebr. שָׁלַף *šälaf* 'draw out', with alternance of labials *b:f* (so also Dillmann 324).

- ሰለሙ** *sällämä* 'pacify';
 [ሰላም *sälam* 'peace, safety', ሰላምታ *sälamta* 'greeting']
 G. ሰላም *sälam* 'peace', ተሰለሙ *täsälämä* 'make peace with one another';
 Hebr. שלום *šālōm* 'peace'.
- (ተ)ሳለቀ** (*tä*)*salläqä* 'jest';
 G. ተሳለቀ *täsäläqä* 'jest';
 Hebr. קלל *qilles* 'disdain, jeer at', with metathesis (Dillmann 323).
- ሰለሰ** *sälläsä* 'do for the third time, plough for the third time';
 [ሥላሴ *sällase* 'Trinity', ሳለስ *saləs* 'third', ሠላሳ *sälasa* 'thirty']
 G. ሠለስቱ *sälästu* 'three';
 Hebr. שלש *šāloš* 'three', שלשים *šēlošim* 'thirty';
 see also ሶስት *sost* 'three', below
- ሰሌሳ** *səlsa* 'sixty'; see ስድስት *səddəst* 'six', below.
- ሰለት** *səlät* 'blade of knife'; see ሰላ *sälla*, above.
- ሰለት** *səlät* 'vow'; see (ተ)ሳለ (*tä*)*salä*, above.
- ሰልት** *səlt* 'method, manner, mode, style';
 G. ስልት *səlt* 'mode of plain chant';
 Hebr. סלס *selä*, technical term of music or recitation.
- ሰለጠ** *sällätä* 'be successful, turn out well';
 G. ሰለጠ *sällätä*, ሰለጠ *sällätä* 'have the power';
 Hebr. שלט *šäləṭ* 'dominate over';
 see also ሰለጠነ *sällätänä*, below.
- ሰለጠነ** *sällätänä* 'be skilled, be civilized';
 denominative from ሰልጣን *səlṭan* 'power, authority' taken from
 G. ሥልጣን *səlṭan*, ሰልጣን *səlṭan*, which is considered by Noeldeke
 39 an Aramaic loanword;
 in Hebrew שלטון *šilṭōn* 'mastery';
 note that while Amh. ሰለጠነ *sällätänä* is undoubtedly a denominative
 with the specialized meaning of 'be skilled' from ሰልጣን *səlṭan*
 'power' it has developed other nouns such as ሰልጣኔ *səlṭane* 'civi-
 lization', ሰልጠነ *səlṭun* 'civilized';
 see also ሰለጠ *sällätä*, above.
- ሰማ** *sämma* 'hear';
 [ስሜት *səmet* 'feeling', ተስማማ *täsmamma* 'agree', ስምምነት *səməm-
 mənñät* 'settlement, agreement']
 G. ሰም *säm'a* 'hear';
 Hebr. שמע *šāma* 'hear'.
- ስም** *səm* 'name';
 G. ስም *səm* 'name';
 Amh. አስማት *asmat* 'magic, sorcery', originally 'names' from the

Geez plural አስማት *'asmat* 'names', since magic consists of writing the various names of God;

Hebr. שֵׁם *šem* 'name';

see also ሰዩመ *säyyämmä*, below.

ስምምነት *səmmənnät* 'settlement, agreement'; see ሰማ *sämma*, above.

ሰሞን *sämon* 'a few days'; see ስምንት *səmmənt*, below.

ሳሙና *samuna* 'soap';

for *sabuna*, from Arabic *šābūn*, of Greek origin;

in Hebrew סַבּוֹן *sabbōn* 'soap'.

ስምንት *səmmənt* 'eight';

[ሰምንት *səmmənt* 'week' (from 'eight' because it includes the day in which one begins the counting); ሰማንያ *sāmanya* 'eighty', ሰሞን *sämon* 'a few days']

G. ስምን *səman* 'eight';

Hebr. שְׁמוֹנֶה *šəmonē* 'eight', שְׁמוֹנִים *šəmonīm* 'eighty'.

ሰማንያ *sāmanya* 'eighty'; see ስምንት *səmmənt* 'eight', above.

ስሜት *səmet* 'feeling'; see ሰማ *sämma*, above.

ሰማይ *sāmay* 'sky, heaven';

[ሰማያዊ *sāmayawi* 'sky-colored, blue']

G. ሰማይ *sāmay* 'sky';

Hebr. שָׁמַיִם *šāmayim* 'sky, heaven'.

ሰማያዊ *sāmayawi* 'sky-colored, blue'; see ሰማይ *sāmay*, above.

ሰንበት *sānbät* 'Sabbath, Sunday';

[denominative ሰነበት *sānābbätä* 'stay, remain', ተሰናበተ *täsānabbätä* 'take leave']

G. ሰንበት *sānbät* 'Sabbath, Sunday';

from Hebrew שַׁבָּת *šabbät* (Noeldeke 37).

This root passed into Indo-European (Lokotsch, n° 1742).

ሰነበጠ *sānābbäṭä* 'remove the superficial substance, chip, shave';

represents a quadriradical root augmented by *n* in relation to Neo-Hebr. שָׁבַט *šāḇaṭ* 'beat a tree in harvesting its olives'.

ሰንደ *sānde* 'wheat';

G. ሥርናይ *šərnay* (for Geez *rn* corresponding to *nd* in Amharic, see Praetorius 78, and Cohen 380-381);

Hebr. שְׂעֵרָא *šē'orā* 'barley'.

ሰነአ *sānākkälä* 'bind either the leg of the animal with the neck or the two hind legs, overthrow, cause to stumble'; see ሰአ *sākkälä*, above.

ሰንሰለት *sänsälät* 'chain';

G. ሰንሰል *sänsäl* for which see Noeldeke 42;
Hebr. שרשרה *šaršērā*, Neo-Hebr. שלשלת *šalšelet*.

ሰንተረ *sänättärä* 'tear, tear open, rip, lacerate';

represents a quadriradical root augmented by *n* in relation to G. ሠተረ *šätärä* 'tear, tear open';
Hebr. שתר *šätar* 'break out, burst' (so also Armbruster 654).

ሰንጠቀ *sänäṭṭäqä* 'split, crack';

represents a quadriradical root augmented by *n* in relation to G. ሠጠቀ *šäṭäqä* 'split';
Hebr. סדק *sädaq* 'cleave, split', with *dq* assimilated to *ṭq* in Ethiopic, or with *ṭq* dissimilated into *dq* in Hebrew.

ሰንጋር *sənzər* 'span';

G. ሰንጋር *səzzər* 'span';
in view of this noun represented as *zəzzər* in some Gurage dialects (such as Eža, Muher), the original form seems to be *zərzər*, that is, a repeated biradical *zər*, and to be compared with Hebrew זרת *zereṭ* 'span' (that is, *zər-ṭ*); the form *zər-zər* is dissimilated into *sənzər* in Amharic and the *n* is assimilated to the following *z* in Geez ሰንጋር which is perhaps to be read *səzzər*.

ሰኞ *säñño* 'Monday';

G. ሰኞ *sänuy* 'Monday';
from the Semitic root for 'two': Hebr. שנים *šēnayim* 'two', יום שני *yōm šenī* 'Monday', lit. 'second day';
see also ማክሰኞ *maksäñño*, above.

ሠቅ *sāqq* 'girdle, monastic cincture';

from G. ሠቅ *šāq(q)*, considered by Noeldeke 39 a loanword from Aramaic; for its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 67;
in Hebrew שק *šaq* 'sack'.
The Semitic root passed into Indo-European (Buck 419).

ሰቀ *saqä* 'laugh';

[ሰቅ *saq* 'laughter']
G. ሠቀ *šāhaqä* 'laugh';
Hebr. שחק *šāhaq* 'play, laugh', related to צחק *šāhaq* 'laugh'.

ሰቅ *suq* 'shop';

from Arabic *sūq* 'market';
in Hebrew שוק *šūq* 'market';
for its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 43.

ሥር *sər* 'root, sinew';

[ከ—ሥር *kä—sər* 'below, beneath']
G. ሥርወ *šəraw* 'root';

Hebr. שֹׁרֶשׁ *šoreš* 'root', probably reduced from *šr-šr*, or an incomplete reduplication of *šr*.

ሰረቀ, ሠረቀ *särräqä* 'rise (sun)';

[ገጥሠራቅ *məsraq* 'East']

G. ሠረቀ *šārāqä* 'rise (sun)';

Hebr. קָרָא *šāraq* 'be red', in Ethiopic the 'redness' being applied to the rising sun.

ሰረጠ *särrätä* 'pass through, penetrate, suffuse';

is perhaps a homonym : 1) in the meaning of 'pass through, penetrate' it is to be compared with Hebr. שָׂרַף *šāraf* 'make incisions' > 'penetrate' (in Amharic); 2) in the meaning of 'suffuse' it is to be connected with G. ሠረጸ *šārāšä* 'sprout', Hebr. שָׂרַשׁ *šāraš* 'swarm with'.

ሰሶ *səssa* 'sixty'; see ሰድስት *səddəst* 'six', above.

ሰሶ *siso* 'a third'; see ሶስት *sost* 'three', below.

ሶስት *sost* 'three';

from the root *sls* : G. ሠለስቱ *sälästu* 'three';

Hebr. שְׁלוֹשׁ *šəloš* 'three';

represented also in Amharic in ሠላሳ *sälasa* 'thirty', ሰለሰ *sälläsä* 'do for the third time', ሥላሴ *səllase* 'Trinity'; see also ሰሶ *siso* 'a third', above.

ሳት *sat* 'hour'; see ሰዓት *sä'at*, above.

ሳተ *satä* 'err, make a mistake, miss (when aiming)';

[ስተት *sətat* 'mistake']

G. ስሕተ *səḥətä* 'err, miss';

Hebr. שָׁחַף *šāḥaf* 'spoil, ruin'.

(ተ)ሳተፈ. (*tä*)*sattäfä* 'participate';

[ሱታፌ *sutafe* 'participation']

from G. ተሳተፈ *täsattäfä* 'associate oneself with', considered by Noeldeke 44 a loanword from Aramaic;

in Neo-Hebr. שִׁתֵּף *šittep* 'join in partnership';

on its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 46.

ሰጠ *sättä* 'give';

[ስጦታ *səṭota* 'gift']

G. ተሰጥወ *tä-sätwä* 'accept';

related to Hebrew * יָשַׁח, hif'il יָשַׁח *hōšīṭ* 'held out to'.

(አ)ሰጣ (*a*)*sättä* 'spread out, lay out';

G. ሰጥሐ *säṭha* 'spread out';

Hebr. שָׁטַח *šāṭaḥ* 'spread out'.

ሰይፍ *säyf* 'sword';

G. ሰይፍ *säyf* 'sword', from Ar. *sayf*;
in Neo-Hebr. *היפ* *sayip* 'sword'.

ሰየመ *säyyämä* 'name, give a name';

denominative of ስም *səm* 'name';
G. ሰመየ *sämäyā* 'give a name'; see ስም *səm*, above.

ሰይጣን *säyṭan* 'Satan, devil';

G. ሠይጣን *säyṭan* 'Satan';
Hebr. *שטן* *śāṭān* (Noeldeke 47); the word passed into Greek and into most Indo-European languages (Buck 1487).

ሰደቀ *šaddäqä* 'become just';

[ሰደቅ *šadäq* 'just']
G. ሰደቀ *šädqä* 'be just';
Hebr. *קדש* *šādaq* 'have a just cause, be just';
see also (ተ)መሰደቀ (*tä*)mäšaddäqä, above.

ሰሐል *šahəl* 'bowl, basin';

from G. ሰሐል *šahəl* 'bowl';
Hebr. *שלהף* *šalahaf* (Brockelmann 220).

ሰናሰል *šānašəl* 'sistrum';

from G. ሰናሰል *šānašəl* 'sistrum', from Aramaic-Hebrew *שלשלים* *šəlšəlim* 'cymbals' (Noeldeke 42).

ሰረ : ማርያም *šärä maryam* 'Protestant', lit. 'enemy of Mary';

from G. ሰረ *šär* 'enemy';
Hebr. *צר* *šārār* 'show hostility'.

ሰቦ *šəbo* 'wire';

Praetorius 81 derives it from ሰበ *sabä* 'pull' with palatalization of *s*; see ሰበ *sabä*, above.

ሰበረቀ *šäbärräqä* 'scintillate, sparkle, glitter';

probably represents the root *brq* with an augmented element *š* coming from *s*, a morpheme of the causative *as-*, agglutinated into the root; see በረቀ *bärräqä*, above.

ሰበተ *šäbbätä* 'have grey hair';

a denominative from ሰበት *šəbät* 'grey hair,' a noun with the suffixed morpheme *-t*, from G. ሰበ *šebä* 'have grey hair' (see *Denominatives* 159-162);
Hebr. *שב* *šāḥ* 'have grey hair', *שיבה* *šēḥä* 'grey hair'.

ሰፈፈ *šäffänä* 'cover';

Hebr. *ספן* *sāpan* 'cover in, panel', *שפן* *sāpan* 'to hide'.

ሸፈፈ ṣäffätä 'deceive, use deceit';

G. አስፈፈ 'asfätä 'deceive';

seems to be a specialized meaning of Hebr. שפט *šāpaṭ* 'decide, settle a dispute, judge', (F.R. Rundgren, *Orientalia Suecana* 2, 1953, p. 19-26), but not to be connected with Amh. ሸፈተ *šäffätä* 'revolt' (as suggested by Rundgren and accepted by Leslau p. 55).

ሸገረ ṣäggärä 'bolt the door';

it is tempting to compare it with Hebr. סגר *sāgar* 'close' (so also Praetorius 81), but the existence of (አ)ሰገረ (*a*)*säggärä* 'catch (fish) with net or hook' (see above), from an original meaning of 'interwine' (Hebr. שרג *šārag*), confuses the situation.

(ተ)ሸከመ (*tä*)*šäkkämä* 'carry';

[ሸከም *šäkəm* 'load']

G. ሰከመ *säkämä* 'carry on the shoulders';

denominative of Hebr. שכם *šekem* 'shoulder', הִשְׁכִּים *hiškīm* 'rise early <*load (in the early morning) the back of the animal> 'do something early morning' > 'rise early'.

ሸል ṣəl 'foetus';

G. ሰይል *seyəl* 'foetus';

probably Hebr. שליה *šilyā* 'after-birth'.

ሸለ ṣolä 'be sharp';

from a form **səḥul* 'pointed, sharp' becoming **sul* and *šul*, with palatalization of *s* into *š* (so also Praetorius 81); see ሰለ *sälla*, above.

ሸመ ṣomä 'appoint to an office';

[ሸም *šum* 'official']

is formed from **šəyum*, a passive participle of G. ሂመ *šemä* 'to place', with *š* becoming *š*;

Hebr. שם *sām*, root *šym* 'place'.

ሸመጠጠ ṣämättätä 'strip off leaves';

represents a 1.2.3.3 root of *šmṭ*: Hebr. שםט *šāmaṭ* 'let loose, let drop, let fall'.

ሸነ ṣännä 'urinate';

[ሸንት *šənt* 'urine']

G. ሂነ *senä* 'urinate';

Hebr. שין **šyn*, in הִשְׁתִּין *hištīn* 'urinate'.

ሸቀሸቀ ṣäqäššäqä 'decorticate, bark, husk, powder';

represents a reduplicated root of *šʾq* > *šq* > *šqšq*: Hebr. קחש *šāḥaq* 'pulverize'.

ሸረሸረ ṣäräššärä 'saw';

G. ወሠረ *wäsärä* 'saw';

Hebr., Neo-Hebr. נָסַר *nâsar* 'cut with a saw'; מַשּׁוֹר *maššōr*, מַסּוֹר *massōr* 'saw' (Noeldeke 182). See also מַסּוֹר *məssar*, above.

ሸፕ : አደገገ *šoṭ adärrägä* 'whip' (v.);

G. ሠውፕ *sāwṭ* 'whip' (n.);

it is tempting to compare it with Hebr. שוֹט *šōṭ* 'whip', but the Amharic root is perhaps taken from Galla šāt *gode* 'whip'.

ታቦት *tabot* 'Ark in the Sanctuary, Sanctuary';

G. ታቦት *tabot*, from Aramaic (Noeldeke 37);

in Hebrew it is תִּבְיָה *tēbā*.

ታብዩ *tabbäyā* 'be proud';

[ትብሁት *tə'bit* 'pride']; see ኅባይ *abbay*, above.

ታሮ *tačč* 'under';

from the root *tht*: G. ታሕት *taht* 'under', *ታሕቲ **tahte-* (when used with suffix pronouns) > *tate* > *tačč* (with palatalization of *t* to *č*);

Hebr. תַּחַת *taḥaṭ* 'under';

see also ታሕተ *tāhatä*, below.

ተፋ *täffa* 'spit';

[አትፋ : አለ *ətəff alä* 'spit']

G. ተፋ *täf'a* 'spit';

Hebr. תַּפֵּחַ *topeṭ* 'spittle'.

ተፋሕ *təfah* 'apple';

G. ትፋሕ *təfaḥ*, both from Arabic *tuffāḥ*;

in Hebrew it is תַּפּוּחַ *tappuḥ*.

ተሐተ *tāhatä* 'be humble';

[ትሐት *təhut* 'humble', ትሐትና *təhtənnä* 'humility']

from G. ተሐተ *tāhatä* 'be humble';

Hebr. תַּחַת *taḥaṭ* 'under';

see also ታሮ *tačč*, above.

ትል *təl* 'worm';

going back to a root **tl*' as attested in Ulbarag *tuli* 'worm', with ' coming from ';

Hebr. תוֹלַעַ *tōlā'* 'worm'.

ትላንት *təlant* 'yesterday';

for *təlamt*, with *mt* becoming *nt* (cf. Amh. **aṭəmt* 'bone', becoming *aṭənt*, see አፕንት *aṭənt*);

G. ትማልም *təmaləm*, the Amh. *ትላንት **təlamt* presenting a meta-thesis of G. *təmal-əm* (so also Praetorius 262);

Hebr. תֵּמוֹל *tēmōl*, אֶתְמוֹל *'ətmōl* 'yesterday'.

ተለመ *tällämä* 'to furrow';

[ትልም *tələm* 'furrow' (n.)]

G. ትልም *tələm* 'furrow';
Hebr. תֵּלֶם *tələm* 'furrow'.

ትልቅ *təlləq* 'big';
an adjective with the prefixed morpheme *t-* from ብቅ *laqä* 'become more, surpass'; see ብቅ *laqä*, above.

ትምህርት *təmhərt* 'education, lesson'; see (ት)ማረ (*tä*)*marä*, above.

ትማረ *tämarä* 'study';
[ትማሪ *tämari* 'student']; see (ት)ማረ (*tä*)*marä*, above.

ትምር *tämər* 'date' (fruit);
G. ተምር *tämər* 'date';
Hebr. תַּמָּר *tāmār* 'date'.

(ት)ተንክለ (*tä*)*tänäkk'älä* 'be cunning';
augmented by initial *t* : Hebr. נָכַל *nākal* 'act cunningly' (Praetorius 70).

ትንሣኤ *tənsa'e* 'resurrection, Easter';
from G. ትንሣኤ *tənsa'e*; see (ት)ነሣ (*tä*)*nässa*, above.

ትንሽ *tənnəš* 'small'; see አነሰ *annäsä*, above.

ተራ *tära* 'turn' (n.);
probably also ተርታ *tārta* 'queue, line';
Hebr. תֹּר *tōr* 'turn' (n.)

ትርእይት, ትርእት *tər'əyt, tər'it* 'scene of play, play, exhibition, display';
from the Geez root ርእየ *rə'əyā* 'see';
Hebr. רָאָה *rā'ā(h)* 'see';
see also ራእይ *ra'əy*, አርእያ *ar'aya*. The Amharic expression for 'see' is አየ *ayyā*, see above.

ተረጎመ *tärägg'ämä* 'translate';
G. ተርጎመ *tärg'ämä*, from Aramaic (Noeldeke 39);
in Hebrew it is תִּרגֵּם *tirgem* 'translate'; for its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern, p. 7.

ታሪክ *tarik* 'story, marvel';
G. ታሪክ *tarik* 'epoch';
the noun of both languages coming from Ar. *ta'rīḥ* 'date, history, chronicle' (for its origin from the South Arabic *wrḥ* 'moon', see F. Rosenthal, *A history of Muslim historiography*, 1952, p. 11-13); for Arabic *ḥ* represented as *k* in loanwords, see Word 13 (1957), p. 117.
Neo-Hebr. תַּאֲרִיךְ *ta'arīḳ* 'date' is also taken from Arabic.

ትራስ *təras* 'pillow';
[አንተራስ *antärasä* 'use as pillow']
G. ትርእስ *tər'as* 'pillow', from the root *r's* 'head' > *rs* in Amharic with a prefixed morpheme *t*; see ራስ *ras*, above.

ተረተረ *tärättärä* 'cleave asunder, break into pieces, plough for the first time';
Neo-Hebr. תירתר *tirter* 'crumble, cast loose earth'.

ተስማማ *täsmamma* 'agree'; see ሰማ *sämma*, above.

ተዝካራ *täzkar* 'memorial service held on the 40th day of burial'; see (ተ)ዝከረ
(*tä*)*zäkkärä*, below.

ጠብ *ṭāb* 'quarrel, fight';

G. ጸብአ *ṣāb'a* 'make war';

Hebr. צבא *ṣāḥā* 'army'.

ጠባ *ṭābba* 'cut the meat of the animal into pieces, skin an animal';

G. ጠብሐ *ṭābhā* 'slaughter for sacrifice';

Hebr. טבח *ṭāḥāḥ* 'slaughter'.

ጠበበ *ṭābbābä* 'be narrow, be tight';

[ጠብብ *ṭābbab* 'narrow, tight']

G. ጸበበ *ṣābābä* 'be narrow';

related to Neo-Hebr. צפוף *ṣāpūp* 'crowded, compact', with alternance of labials.

ጠበል *ṭābäl* 'mineral water, holy water';

it is tempting to connect it with Hebr. טבל *ṭāḥal* 'dip into (a liquid)', but the origin of Amh. *ṭābäl* could be the root *ṣbl*: G. ጸበል *ṣābäl* 'dust', Tigrinya *ṣābäl* 'dust' explained by F. da Bassano, *Vocabolario Tigray-Italiano* 960: « polvere, terra asciutta; dicono pure così la terra che raccolgono entro la chiesa e portano indosso per devozione, che stemperano nell'acqua e la bevono ».

ጠበቀ *ṭābbäqä* 'be tightened, be stuck together';

G. ጠበቀ *ṭābbäqä* 'cling, adhere';

Hebr. דבק *dāḥaq* 'cling, cleave to' (with alternance *dbq:ṭbq* by assimilation, or *ṭbq:dbq* by dissimilation).

ጠባይ *ṭābay* 'nature, character, behavior';

from G. ጠባይ *ṭābayə* 'nature', from Arabic *ṭabā'i*;

in Hebrew טבע *ṭēḥā* 'nature'.

ጠፋ *ṭāffa* 1) 'clap hands'; 2) 'slap in the face';

is a homonym: 1) G. ጠፋሐ *ṭāfḥā* 'clap hands'; 2) G. ጸፋ *ṣāf'a* 'slap in the face';

Hebr. טפח *ṭāpāḥ* 'spread out', Neo-Hebr. טפח *ṭāpāḥ* 'hit, strike'.

ጥፍር *ṭəfər* 'nail, claw';

G. ጥፍር *ṣəfər* 'nail, claw';

Hebr. צפורן *ṣipporeṇ* 'nail'.

ጠፈጠፈ *ṭäfättäfä* 'drip';

G. አንጸፍጸፈ *anṣäfṣäfä* 'drip';

Neo-Hebr. תִּפְטֵף *tiptep* 'drip', טִפֵּף *tippā* 'drop' (n.);
see also נִתְּבָב *nāṭṭābā*, above.

ጠፈጠፈ *ṭäfäṭṭäfä* 'pave a road with flat stones, cover a surface';
G. ጸፋፋ *ṣäṣṣäfä* 'spread over';
Hebr. צִפֵּה, pi'el צִפֵּה *šippā(h)* 'overlay, plate'.

ጠል *ṭäl* 'dew';
from G. ጠል *ṭäl* 'dew', from ጠለ *ṭällä* 'be wet, be humid';
Hebr. טל *tal* 'dew'.

טל *ṭəla* 'shadow, shade';
G. ጸላላት *ṣəlalot* 'shadow, shade';
Hebr. צל *šel* 'shade'.

ጠለጠለ *ṭällälä* 'be filtered, be purified';
Neo-Hebr. שָׁלַל *šəlal* 'be filtered, be purified', שָׁלֵל *šäläl* 'pure, clarified'.

ጠለመ *ṭällämä* 'be dark';
[ጠይም *ṭäyem* 'dark', from **ṭälim*]
is the Geez form ጸለመ *šälmä* 'be dark' (with *t* for *s*), the Amharic
form being ጩለመ *čällämä*; see ጩለመ *čällämä*, and ጠየመ *ṭäyyämä*,
below.

(አን)ጠለጠለ (*an*)*ṭäläṭṭälä* 'suspend';
G. አንጠለለ *ʾanṭolälä* 'hang down slackly';
Neo-Hebr. הִטֵּל *ṭiltel* 'move'.

ጠማ *ṭamma* 'be thirsty' (used impersonally);
G. ጸምአ *ṣām'a* 'be thirsty';
Hebr. צָמָה *šāme* 'be thirsty'.

ጠመ *ṭamä* 'be tasty, taste pleasant';
[ጠም *ṭam* 'taste, flavor']
G. ጥዕመ *ṭəʿmə* 'taste' (v.);
Hebr. טעם *ṭā'am* 'taste' (v.).

ጠመ *ṭomä* 'fast' (v.);
[ጠም *ṭom*, ጸም *šom* 'fast day']
G. ጸመ *šomä* 'fast', considered by Noeldeke 36 of Aramaic origin;
in Hebrew צָם *šām* (root *šwm*) 'fast'.

ጠመደ *ṭämmädä* 'yoke oxen';
[ጥምድ *ṭəmd*, ጥንድ *ṭənd* 'pair of oxen']
G. ፀመደ *dämmädä* 'yoke oxen';
Hebr. צמד *šəmeḏ* 'couple', Neo-Hebr. צָמַד *šāmaḏ* 'join, attach'.

ጠቃ *ṭäqqa* 'hit with a small stick the stone serving as bell';
G. ጠቅሶ *ṭäq'a* 'blow a trumpet';
Hebr. תָּקַע *tāqā'* 'thrust, clap hands', תָּקַע *b..* 'blow an instrument';

the Proto-Semitic root could either be *tq* becoming *tq* in Ethiopic by assimilation, or *tq* becoming *tq* in Hebrew by dissimilation.

ጠቃቀን *täqaqqänä* 'be small, be very small';
perhaps metathesis of the root *qtñ*; see **ቀጠነ** *qäṭṭänä* 'be thin', above.

ጠራ *tärra* 'call, call up';
G. **ጸርዮ** *šārḥa* 'shout';
Hebr. **נצח** *šārah* 'cry, shout'.

ጣረ *tarä* 'be afflicted, be unhappy';
[**ጣረ** : **ጥት** *tarä mot* 'agony']
G. **ጸዕረ** *šə'arä* 'be afflicted by pain';
Neo-Hebr. **צער** *ša'ar* 'pain, trouble'.

ጥሬ *täre* 'raw, crude';
G. **ጥራይ** *təray* 'raw';
Hebr. **טרי** *təri* 'fresh, moist'.

ጣት *tat* 'finger';
G. **አጽባዕት** 'ašba't 'finger' (with loss of *b* and ');
Hebr. **עצבא** 'ešba'.

ጠየመ *täyyämä* 'be dark';
denominative from **ጠይም** *täyem* 'dark', from **tälim* (so also Guidi 828); see **ጠለመ** *tällämä*, above.

ዋቢ *wabi* 'generous';
[**ዋቢነት** *wabinnät* 'generosity']
from G. **ወሀበ** *wāhabä* 'give';
Hebr. **הב** *hab* 'give!' (from *whb*);
see also **ሀብት** *habt*, above, and **(ተ)ዋበ** *(tä)wabä*, below.

(ተ)ዋበ *(tä)wabä* 'be pretty';
[**ወብ** *wəb* 'pretty', **ወብት** *wəbät* 'beauty']
is perhaps to be derived from the root *whb* 'give' (see **ዋቢ** *wabi*, above),
and would mean 'be given something' applied to beauty (so Praetorius 6).

ወጅ *wəḳḳä* 'outside';
ወጪ *wäḳi* 'expenses'; see **ወጣ** *wäṭṭa*, below.

ወደደ *wäddädä* 'love, like';
[**ወዳጅ** *wädaḡ* 'friend', **ወድ** *wädd* 'dear, expensive']
G. **(ተ)ዋደደ** *(tä)waddädä* 'be joined, be connected';
Hebr. **ידיד** *yäḏiḏ* 'beloved', and provably also **דוד** *dōḏ* 'beloved one'
(for **דוד** *dōḏ*, Noeldeke 121, n. 1, gives another explanation).

ዎፍ *wof* 'bird';
G. **ዎፍ** 'of 'bird';
Hebr. **עוף** 'ōp 'bird'.

ወፋሮ *wäfço* ‘mill, grindstone’; see **ፈሮ** *fäççä*, above.

ወጋ *wägga* ‘pierce, prick, stab’;

G. **ወግአ** *wägg’a* ‘prick’;

perhaps related to Hebr. **נָגַח** *nāgaḥ* ‘gore (ox)’, with alternance *n:w*, and *h:*’ (so also Dillmann 939);

for roots 1st radical *n* alternating with roots first radical *w*, *y*, see Noeldeke 179-201.

(ተ)ዋሐደ (*tä*)*wahadä* ‘be united, be joined so as to form one’;

from G. **ተዋሐደ** *tāwahadä* ‘be united’;

Hebr. **יָחַד** *yahad* ‘together’, from the root *’hd* ‘one’;

see also **አንድ** *and*, above.

ዋላ *wala* ‘kind of deer’;

G. **ወላላ** *wə’ala* ‘kind of deer’;

Hebr. **יַעַל** *ya’al* ‘mountain-goat’.

ወለደ *wällädä* ‘give birth, have a child’;

[**ልጅ** *läḡ* ‘child’, **ልደት** *lädät* ‘birthday, Christmas’, **ተወለደ** *təwləd* ‘descent, generation’, **ወንድ** *wänd* ‘male’]

G. **ወለደ** *wälädä* ‘give birth’;

Hebr. **יָלַד** *yālad* ‘give birth’.

ወለሌ *wäläle* ‘scream of pain, groan’;

G. **ወይሌ** *wäyle* ‘alas’, **ወይለወ** *wäyläwä* ‘cry’;

Hebr. **הִלִּיל** *hif’il* **הֵלִיל** *hēlil* ‘give a howl’.

ወንድ *wänd* ‘male’;

for *wäld*; see **ወለደ** *wällädä*, and **ወንድም** *wändəmm*.

ወንድም *wändəmm* ‘brother’;

for *wäld-əmm*, lit. ‘boy of the mother’; see **ወለደ** *wällädä*, **እም** *əmm*, and **ወንድ** *wänd*.

ወናፍ *wānaf* ‘bellows’; see **ነፋ** *näffa* ‘blow’, above.

ወንፊት *wänfit* ‘sieve’; see **ነፋ** *näffa* ‘sift’, above.

ወቀረ *wäqqärä* ‘engrave a stone, hew stones’;

G. **ወቀረ** *wäqqärä* ‘hew out’;

related with G. **ነቁረ** *näq’ärä* ‘be plucked out (eye)’, and Hebr. **נָקַר** *nāqar* ‘bore’;

for verbs with 1st radical *n* related to verbs with 1st radical *w*, see Noeldeke 179-201;

see also **መነቀረ** *mänäqqärä*, above.

ወቀሰ *wäqqäsä* ‘reprimand, reproach, criticize’;

G. **ወቀሠ** *wäqäsä*, **ወቀሰ** *wäqäsä* ‘contradict in disputing, contradict in arguing’;

perhaps Hebr. **יָקַשׁ** *yāqaš* ‘lay snares’.

- ወር** *wär* 'month';
 G. **ወርኅ** *wärh* 'moon, month';
 Hebr. **יָרֵחַ** *yāre^aḥ* 'moon'.
- ወሬ** *wäre* 'news';
 [**አወሬ** *awärra* 'tell the news']
 Hebr. **יָרָה**, *hif'il* **הוֹרָה** *hōrâ(h)* 'direct, teach' (Praetorius 242).
- ወርቅ** *wärč* 'front leg of animal';
 Hebr. **יָרֵךְ** *yāreḥ* 'upper thigh' (I. Wajnberg, *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* 13, 1937, p. 21).
- ወረደ** *wärrädä* 'go down, descend';
 [**ተወረደ** *täwarrädä* 'be humiliated']
 G. **ወረደ** *wärrädä* 'go down, descend';
 Hebr. **יָרַד** *yāraḍ* 'go down, descend'.
- ወርቅ** *wärq* 'gold';
 [**ወረቀ** *wärräqä* 'begin to become yellow, have the color of gold']
 G. **ወርቅ** *wärq* 'gold';
 Hebr. **יָרוֹק** *yāroq* 'green'; ;
 for the Indo-European words for 'green' appearing in names of 'yellow',
 see Buck 1058.
- ወረሰ** *wärräsä* 'inherit';
 [**ርሰት** *räst* 'inherited land', **ወረሰ** *wäras* 'heir, successor']
 G. **ወረሰ** *wärräsä* 'inherit';
 Hebr. **יָרַשׁ** *yāraš* 'inherit'.
- ወረወረ** *wäräwwärä* 'throw, throw away';
 represents a reduplicated *wr-wr*, from G. **ወረወ** *wäräwä* 'throw'
 becoming **wärrä* in Amharic, reduplicated as *wr-wr*;
 Hebr. **יָרָה** *yārâ(h)* 'throw, cast'.
- ወተር** *wätär* 'cord of musical instrument';
 [**አወተር** *awtar* 'cord of musical instrument, cord of tent', plural of
ወተር *wätär*]
 G. **ወተር** *wätär* 'cord, sinew';
 Hebr. **יָתֵר** *yēṭēr* 'sinew'.
- ወትር** *wätro* 'always';
 [**ዘወትር** *zäwätär* 'frequently']
 G. **ወትር** *wätär* 'always';
 perhaps Hebrew **נִתָּר**, *nif'al* **נִתָּר** *nōṭar* 'be left over, remain over' (so
 also C. Brockelmann, *Lexicon Syriacum*, p. 312).
- ወጣ** *wäṭta* 'come out, go out, go up';
 [**ወጭ** *wäčč* 'outside', **ወጪ** *wäčči* 'expenses', **መውጫ** *mäwčä* 'exit']
 G. **ወጸአ** *wäṣ'a* 'come out, go out';
 Hebr. **יָצָא** *yāṣā* 'come out, go out'.

- ወይን** *wäyn* 'grape';
 G. **ወይን** *wäyn* 'vine';
 Hebr. יַיִן *yayin* 'wine'; loanword from « some pre-historic Mediterranean source » (Buck 390).
- ወዛ** *wäzza* 'perspire';
 [ወዛ *wāz* 'perspiration, sweat']
 Hebr. יָעָזָא *yēza* 'sweat';
 see also **ደሞዝ** *dāmoz*, above.
- የት** *yät* 'where?';
 G. አይቴ *'ayte* 'where?', from *'ay* and *-te*;
 Hebr. מַה *'ē* 'where?'.
- የሞህ** *yāwah* 'meek, mild';
 from G. **የሞህ** *yāwah* 'meek, mild';
 related to Hebr. הָיָא *yā'* 'fitting, proper'.
- ያዝ** *yazä* 'catch, hold, seize';
 G. አዝ *'ahazä* 'hold, seize' becoming in Amharic **azä*, the *y* of Amharic *yazä* most probably taken from the imperfect *yaz* to give more 'body' to the verb in the perfect;
 Hebr. אָחַז *'āḥaz* 'hold, seize'.
- ዝፍት** *zəft* 'naphtaline';
 from G. **ዝፍት** *zəft* 'pitch', from Arabic *zift*;
 in Hebr. זֶפֶת *zəpəṭ* 'pitch'.
- ዚህ** *-zih*, in **በዚህ** *bāzzih* 'here';
 represents a demonstrative when preceded by a preposition;
 G. ዝ *zə* 'this';
 Hebr. זֶ *zə* 'this'.
- ዘለላማዊ** *zälä'alāmawi* 'eternal';
 from Geez **ዘለላማዊ** *zä-lä-'alāmawi*; see **ዓለም** *alām*, above.
- (ተ)ዘከረ** (*tä*)*zäkkärä* 'remember';
 [ዘከረ *zəkər* 'souvenir, holiday in honor of a saint'; ተዘከረ *täzkar* 'memorial service held on the 40th day of burial']
 probably from G. **ዘከረ** *zäkkärä* 'remember';
 Hebr. זָכַר *zāḳar* 'remember'.
- ዘመ** *zämma* 'commit fornication';
 from G. **ዘመወ** *zāmāwä* 'commit fornication';
 Hebr. זָנַח *zānā(h)*, with alternance *m:n*; for the *n* in Hebrew, cf. perhaps G. **ዝንየት** *zənyät* 'ejaculated semen'.
- ዝምብ** *zəmb* 'fly';
 from **zəbb*, with dissimilation of the geminated *bb* into *mb*;

Hebr. זָבוּב *zəḇūḇ*;
see also זָנַב *zənb*, below.

ዘመን *zāmān* 'time';

G. ዘመን *zāmān* 'time', from Aramaic (Noeldeke 44);
Hebr. זֶמַן *zēmān* 'time'; either of Akkadian or of Persian origin (for the bibliography, see Wagner 49).

ዘመረ *zāmmārā* 'sing a song';

[መዝሙር *māzmur* 'song, psalm', አዝማሪ *azmari* 'minstrel']
taken from G. ዘመረ *zāmmārā* 'sing', considered by Noeldeke 36 a loanword from Aramaic-Hebrew זָמַר *zimmer* 'sing with instrumental accompaniment', מזמור *mizmōr* 'psalm'.

זָנַב *zānāb* 'anteroom';

perhaps from Arabic *ḍanab* 'tail';
G. ዘንብ *zānāb* 'tail';
Hebr. זָנַב *zānāḇ* 'tail'.

ዘነበ *zānnābā* 'to rain';

ዝናብ *zəṇab* 'rain'; see ዘነመ *zānnāmā*, above.

ዝንብ *zənb* 'fly'; see ዝምብ *zəmb*, above.

ዘነመ *zānnāmā* 'to rain';

[ዝናም *zəṇam* 'rain'; see also ዘነበ *zānnābā*]
G. ዘነመ *zānnāmā* 'to rain', ዝናም *zəṇam* 'rain';
Hebr. זֶרֶם *zəṛēm* 'rain accompanied by incessant thunder', with alternance of liquids *r:n*.

ዘራ *zārā* 'sow';

[ዘር *zār* 'seed, origin, descendance']
G. ዘርአ *zār'a*, and ዘርዐ *zār'a* 'sow';
Hebr. זָרַע *zāra* 'sow', זֶרַע *zəra* 'seed, offspring, origin'.

ዘረ *zorä* 'turn, go around';

[ዘወረ *zāwwārä* 'change around', ዘራያ *zuriya* 'around']
G. አዞረ *'azorä* 'make the head turn';
perhaps Hebr. זָר *zār* 'turn aside, turn from' unless the Amh. *zorä* is related to Hebr. דָּר *dār* (root *dwr*) 'stack in circles, circulate, dwell'.

(ተ)ዘረፈፈፈ (tā)zrāfārrāfä 'fall slowly (rain)';

Hebr. הִזְרִיף *hizrip* 'to wet, to water';
Neo-Hebr. זִרְפָּה *zirpep* 'drop'.

ዘራያ *zuriya* 'around'; see ዘረ *zorä*, above.

ዘረዘረ *zārāzzārä* 'spread, scatter, itemize';

represents a reduplication of the Geez root **ዘረወ** *zārāwā* 'spread' > *zärrä* > *zārāzzärä*;
 Hebr. **זרר** *zārā(h)* 'scatter'.

ዘጠኝ *zäṭāññ* 'nine';
 for its connection with G. **ተስፋተ** *täs'atu* 'nine', Hebrew **תשע** *teša'*,
 see *Word* 5 (1949) 278-9.

ዘወትር *zāwätər* 'usually, regularly, frequently';
 for *zā-wätər*; see **ወትሮ** *wätro*, above.

ዘይት *zäyt* 'oil';
 G. **ዘይት** *zäyt* 'oil';
 Noeldeke 42 considers G. **ዘይት** *zäyt* as well as Arabic *zayt* loanwords
 from Aramaic-Hebrew **זית** *zayit* 'oil'.

ጎረብ *žəb*, **ጅብ** *ğəb* 'hyena';
 G. **ዝእብ** *zə'əb* 'hyena'
 Hebr. **זאב** *zə'əb* 'wolf'.

HEBREW-AMHARIC INDEX

HEBREW-AMHARIC INDEX

The Hebrew-Amharic index lists only the cognates without entering into further discussion. For more details on the relation between the Amharic and Hebrew root, the reader should refer to the Amharic section.

- אב 'āḇ 'father': አባት *abbat* 'father'
 אב 'ēḇ 'shoot, bud': አበበ *abbäbä* 'flower, blossom' (v.), አበባ *abäba* 'flower' (n.)
 אבד 'āḇad 'perish': አበደ *abbädä* 'be mad'
 אבטיח 'āḇṭiṭi^{aḥ} 'watermelon': በጠሕ *bäṭih* 'watermelon'
 אבן 'ēḇen 'stone': אבן : በፈድ *abnä bäräd* 'marble'
 אגוז 'egōz 'nut': ገደ-ዝ *gäwz* 'nut'
 אגן 'aggān 'bowl': גן *gan* 'jar'
 אדום 'ādōm 'red': አዲም *adim* 'leather strip tainted red'
 אור 'āwīr 'air': אየር *ayyār* 'atmosphere, weather'
 אחד 'eḥād 'one': አንድ and 'one', እሁድ *ahud* 'Sunday'
 אחות 'āḥōt 'sister': ሕገት *ahət*, እት *ət* 'sister'
 אחז 'āḥaz 'seize, hold': ያዘ *yazä* 'seize, hold'
 אין 'ēn 'not - : እን- *ən-* (see ib.)
 אך 'ak 'only': እኮ *əkko* 'indeed'
 אכל 'ākāl 'eat': ሕል *əhal* 'grain'
 אל 'al, negative element : አል- *al-* negative element
 אלף 'elep 'thousand': ልዩ *ələf* 'innumerable'
 אם 'em 'mother': *አም **amm-* 'mother'
 האמין *he'ēmīn* 'believe': አመነ *ammänä* 'believe'
 אמש 'emeš 'yesterday evening': መሸ *mäššä* 'become evening', ምሽት *məšet* 'evening'
 אננו 'ānū 'we': እኛ *əñña* 'we'
 אני 'anī 'I': እኔ *əne* 'I'
 אנוש 'ānaš 'be sickly, decrease': አነሰ *annäsä* 'be less, diminish', ትንሽ *tənnəš* 'small'
 אסר 'āsar 'tie, bind': አሰረ *assärä* 'tie, bind, imprison'
 אף 'ap 'nose': אף : አለ *ənf alä* 'blow the nose'
 אפעז 'ep'e 'viper': አፋ-ፒት *əffuññit* 'viper, snake'
 אפר 'āpār 'dust': አፈር *afär* 'soil, dirt, dust'
 אצבע 'ešba 'finger': אֶת *ət* 'finger'
 ארבע 'arba 'four': አራት *arat* 'four', አርባ *arba* 'forty', ሩብ *rub* 'quarter', ሮብ *rob* or ረቡዕ *räbu* 'Wednesday'
 ארה 'ārā(h) 'pluck': ማረረ *marrärä* 'collect, glean'
 ארז 'orez 'rice': ሩዝ *ruz* 'rice'
 ארי 'arye 'lion': አውሬ *awre* 'wild animal, beast'
 ארמי 'arammī 'Aramaean': አረመኔ *arämäne* 'pagan'

ארץ 'ereṣ 'land': አርድ *ard* 'vast land'
 אש 'eš 'fire': ጸላት *əsat* 'fire'
 אשה 'iššā 'woman': ጸጸት *ənəst* 'woman'
 את 'at 'you' (sg. f.): አንቺ *anči* 'you' (sg. f.)
 אתה 'attā 'you' (sg. m.): አንቲ *antä* 'you' (sg. m.)
 אתון 'attūn 'furnace': ጸጥን *əton* 'furnace'
 אתמול 'eṭmöl 'yesterday': ትላንት *təlant* 'yesterday'

ב *bē* 'in, with': በ *bā* 'in, at, with, through'
 באש *bā'aš* 'stink': ባሰ *basä* 'be bad'
 בהיר *bāhīr* 'brilliant': በራ *bärra* 'light up', ብርሃን *bərhan* 'light', መብራት *mäbrat* 'lamp'
 בא, בוא *bā* 'come': ባተ *batä* 'the month begins'
 בזז *bāzaz* 'take a spoil': በዘበዘ *bāzäbbāzä* 'pillage, plunder'
 בטל *bāṭal* 'cease working': ብጡል *bəṭul* 'incorrect, faulty'
 בין, בן *bān* 'understand, discern': በየ *bäyyänä* 'decide, decree'
 בית *bayit* 'house': ቤት *bet* 'house'
 בכור *bēkōr* 'first-born': በክር *bākər* 'first-born'
 בלה *bälā(h)* 'be worn out': ብሉይ : ኪዳን *bəlu y kidan* 'Old Testament'
 בלט *bālaṭ* 'stand out': በለጠ *bällätä* 'excel, exceed'
 בלס *bālas* 'nip the unripe sycamore-fig': በለስ *bäläs* 'fig'
 בלע *bāla* 'swallow': በላ *bälla* 'eat', መብል *mäbəl* 'food'
 בעד *ba'ad* 'distance': ባዳ *bada* 'stranger'
 בעיר *bē'ir* 'cattle': በፌ *bäre* 'ox'
 בעל *ba'al* 'owner, husband': ባል *bal* 'owner, master of the house'
 בצע *bišša* 'oozy place': በጠበጠ *bätäbbätä* 'be putrid'
 בצע *bišša* 'cut off': በጣ *bätta* 'make an incision'
 בקע *bāqa* 'split open': (ተጦ)በቀበቀ *(tām)bäqäbbäqä* 'be ploughed deeply'
 ברד *bārād* 'hail': በረድ *bäräd* 'hail'
 ברך *bārak* 'kneel down': በረከ *bärräkä* 'kneel down', ተንበረከከ *tän-bärräkkäkä* 'kneel down'
 ברך *berak* 'bless': ባረከ *barräkä* 'bless', ቡራኬ *burake* 'blessing'
 ברק *bārāq* 'thunder and lightning': በረቀ *bärräqä* 'scintillate', ብራቅ *bəraq* 'thunder', መብረቅ *mäbräq* 'lightning', ሸበረቀ *šäbärräqä* 'scintillate'
 ברר *bārār* 'purge out': ብር *bərr* 'silver'
 בשורה *bəšörä* 'report, news': (አ)በሰረ *(a)bässärä* 'give good news', ጦሰራች *mässərač* 'good news'
 בשל *bāšal* 'grow ripe, boil': በሰለ *bässälä* 'be ripe'
 בתק *bātaq* 'slaughter': በተከ *bättäkä* 'make a hole'
 בתר *bātar* 'cut in pieces': መተረ *mättärä* 'cut into small pieces'

גב *gaḅ* 'bosses of a shield': ጎበብ : አለ *gobäbb alä* 'have the back hunched'

- גבר *gāḇar* 'be superior, prevail' : גֹּבֶר *gəbər* 'tribute', גֹּבֵר *gābäre* 'farmer, peasant', גֶּבֶר *gəbər* 'slave'
- גבש *gibbeš* 'put in one heap, concentrate' : (ת)גִּבְסֵיבְסֵי (tā) *gbäsäbbäsä* 'be put on a heap (straw)'
- גד *gaḏ* 'fortune' : גֹּדֵד *gād* 'omen'
- גודד (הת) *hitgōdeḏ* 'administer incisions to oneself' : גִּדְדֵיגִדְדֵי *g"ädägg"ädä* 'become hollow, become deep'
- גדל *gāḏal* 'be big' : גִּדְּלָה *gāddälä* 'kill'
- גדע *gāḏa* 'cut off' : גִּדְּעָה *g"adda* 'harm, injure, hurt'
- גור גור *gār* 'dwell' : גִּרְיָה *g"äräbet* 'neighbor'
- גוז *gāzaz* 'cut, shear (sheep)' : גִּזְיָה *gāzäggāzä* 'begin to cut'
- גזם *gāzam* 'cut down' : גִּזְמָה *gāzzāmä* 'knock down, annihilate'
- גוע *geza* 'stump' : גִּזְיָה *gāzäggāzä* 'begin to cut', מִגְזָה *māgaz* 'saw'
- גזר *gāzar* 'cut' : גִּזְזָה *gāzzärä* 'circumcise'
- גחל *gaḥal* 'charcoal' : גִּלְלָה *galä* 'be red hot'
- גי הגם *gē himmōm* 'hell' : גִּיְהִינִם *gähannām* 'hell'
- גלה *gālā(h)* 'uncover, depart' : גִּלְלָה אֶלָּה *gäläll älä* 'make way'
- גלה *gullä* 'horizontal projections on pillars' : גִּלְלָה *g"älälät* 'cupola, capitol'
- גלף *gillep* 'pierce, carve, engrave' : גִּלְלָה *gäläffäfä* 'take off the bark'
- גמד *gāmaḏ* 'cause to shrink' : גִּמְדָּה *gāmāddädä* 'wrinkle, crumple'
- גמד *gomeḏ* 'linear measure' : גִּמְדָּה *gāmād* 'rope, measure of land'
- גמל *gāmāl* 'camel' : גִּמְלָה *gāmäl* 'camel'
- גנה *gannä*, גִּנְנָה 'garden' : גִּנְיָה *gännät* 'Paradise, garden'
- גז *gānaz* 'hide' : גִּנְנָה *gännäzä* 'shroud'
- גער *gā'ar* 'rebuke' : גִּירָה *g"agg"ärä* 'shout'
- גופריה *gopriḥ* 'sulphur' : קֶבֶר *kəbrit* 'match'
- גירדם *girdeḡm* 'cut' : גִּירָה *gäräddämä* 'break, break off,' and גִּירָה *gärämmädä*
- גרון *gārōn* 'throat' : גִּירָה *g"ərōro* 'throat'
- גרז *gāraz* 'cut' : גִּירָה *gärräzä* 'circumcise'
- גרף *gārap* 'the river washes away' : גִּירָה *g"ärräfä* 'flow (torrent)'
- גרר *gārar* 'drag away' : גִּירָה *gärra* 'subjugate, tame'
- דב *doḅ* 'bear' : דָּבָה *dəbb* 'bear'
- דבב *dāḇaḅ* 'flow over softly' : דָּבָה אֶלָּה *dubb älä* 'flow down drop by drop'
- דבק *dāḇaq* 'cling, cleave to' : דָּבָה *täbbäqä* 'be stuck together'
- דוי *dēway* 'illness' : דָּוָה *däwe* 'disease, sickness'
- דור *dōr* 'period, generation' : דָּוָה *dəro* 'formerly'
- דש דש *dāš* 'thresh' : דָּשָׁה *dasä* 'grind finely', דָּשָׁה *dassäsä* 'rub', מִדְּשָׁה *mādoša* 'hammer'
- דחא *dāḥā(h)* 'push, push in' : מִגְּדָה *māḡ* (from **mādḥe*) 'upper grind-stone'
- דין *dīn* 'judgment' : דָּיִן *däyn* 'purgatory', דָּיִן *dañña* 'judge'
- דם *dām* 'blood' : דָּם *dām* 'blood', דָּמוֹה *dāmoz* 'salary'

- דמדום *dimdüm* 'dim light': דססס *dämäddämä* 'be blunt (knife)
 דמם *dāmam* 'be silent': דססס *dämmämä* 'not know what to answer'
 דפק *dāpaq* 'rap (at the door), drive with vehemence': דדפ *däffäqä*
 'crush the ear of corn'
 דקדק *dīqdeq* 'crush, even a woof by beating': דקדק *däqäddäqä* 'hit,
 cram, push in'
 דקק *dāqaq* 'crush': דקק *däqqäqä* 'be powdered finely', דקק *duqet*
 'flour', דקק *däqīqä* 'minute', דדק *däddäqä* 'break the ground
 to level it off'
 דרגה *dargā* 'rank': דרג *däräḡa* 'step, rank, grade'
 דרש *dāraš* 'inquire': דרש *därräsä* 'write a book', דרש *dārasi*
 'author', דרש *därsät* 'composition, essay'
- הב *hab* 'give': הב *habt* 'fortune, possession', הב *käbt* 'cattle'; הב *wabi*
 'generous'; (ב)ב *(tä)wabä* 'be pretty', הב *wəb* 'pretty', הב *wəbāt*
 'beauty'
 הלל *hallel* 'praise': הלל *halle* 'Hallelujah', הלל *ələll* 'shout of joy'
 המה *hāmā(h)* 'make noise': המה *həmhəmm alä* 'murmur'
- זאב *zē'eb* 'wolf': זאב *zəb*, זאב *ḡəb* 'hyena'
 זבוב *zəbūb* 'fly': זבוב *zəmb*, זבוב *zənb* 'fly'
 זה *zē* 'this': זה *-zzih* 'this'
 זר *zār* 'turn aside': זר *zorä* 'go around', זר *zuriya* 'around'
 זית *zayit* 'oil': זית *zäyt* 'oil'
 זכר *zākar* 'remember': (ז)ז (tä)zäkkärä 'remember', זכר *täzkar*
 'memorial service held on the 40th day of burial'
 זמן *zēman* 'time': זמן *zāman* 'time'
 זמר *zimmer* 'sing': זמר *zāmmärä* 'sing a song', זמר *māzmur*
 'psalm', זמר *azmari* 'minstrel'
 זנב *zānāb* 'tail': זנב *zānāb* 'anteroom'
 זנה *zānā(h)* 'fornicate': זנה *zāmma* 'commit fornication'
 זפת *zəpət* 'pitch': זפת *zəft* 'naphtaline'
 זרר *zārā(h)* 'scatter': זרר *zārāzzärä* 'spread, scatter'
 זרזר *zirzep* 'drip': (ז)ז (tä)zrāfärräfä 'fall slowly (rain)'
 זרם *zərēm* 'rain': זרם *zənam*, זרם *zənaḥ* 'rain'
 זרע *zāra* 'sow': זרע *zārā* 'sow', זרע *zār* 'seed, descentence'
 זרר *zərər* 'span': זרר *sənzər* 'span'
- נחבא (נ) *neḥbā* 'hide oneself': נחבא *abba* 'hide'
 נחבא *həbāl* 'act corruptly against': נחבא *abbälä* 'cheat'
 נחבא *heḥel* 'rope': נחבא *habl* 'rope'
 נחבא *həbāq* 'embrace': נחבא *aqqäfä* 'embrace'
 נחבא *hibber* 'unite': נחבא *abbärä* 'join up with', נחבא *mahbär* 'as-
 sociation'
 נחבא *həgar* 'gird someone': נחבא *aggärä* 'prohibit, stop'

- חדר *heder* 'room': አደረ *addärä* 'spend the night', ትዳር *tədar* 'livelihood', አስተዳደረ *astädaddärä* 'administer'
- חדש *hädäs* 'new': አደሰ *addäsä* 'renew', አዲስ *addis* 'new'
- חולל *hāl* 'dance round dances, turn upon': ሐውልት *hawəlti* 'column'
- חוש *hūs* 'senses': ሐዋሳት *həwasat* 'senses'
- חזו *hāzā(h)* 'see': አየ *ayyā* 'see', አስተያየት *astäyayät* 'view'
- חטא *hätä* 'miss a mark', חטא *het(ʿ)* 'sin': አጣ *aṭṭa* 'miss, not find',
 "חטאת *haṭiat* 'sin'
- חי *hay* 'living': ሕይወት *həywät* 'life'
- חיל *hayil* 'power': ገይል *hayl* 'power, strength', አየለ *ayyälä* 'become strong', አያሌ *ayyale* 'a good many'
- חך *hek* 'palate': አገክ *aññäkä* 'chew'
- חכך *hākak* 'scratch' (trans.): አከክ *akkäkä* 'scratch' (intr.)
- חכם *hākām* 'wise': ሀኪም *hakim* 'doctor', አከመ *akkämä* 'treat medically'
- חלב *hālāḥ* 'milk': አለበ *alläbä* 'milk' (v.), አይብ *ayb* 'cheese'
- חלם *hālam* 'dream' (v.): አለመ *allämä* 'dream' (v.), ሐልም *həlm* 'dream' (n.)
- חלף *hālap* 'pass by': አለፈ *alläfä* 'pass'
- חלץ *hālaš* 'draw off': ላጠ *laṭä* 'strip off the base'
- חם *ham* 'father-in-law': አማት *amat* 'father-in-law, son-in-law'
- חם, חם *ham* 'be warm': አመመ *ammämä* 'be sick', እመም *əmäm* 'illness';
 አሞት *amot* 'bile'
- חמץ *homēš* 'vinegar': ሆምጣጣ *homṭaṭṭa* 'sour'
- חמץ *hāmaš* 'oppress': አመጠ *ammätä* 'be unjust, be violent'
- חמץ(ת) *hiṭ-ḥammeq* 'turn hither and thither': አመቀመቀ *amäqämmäqä* 'be undecided'
- חמרמר *həmarmar* 'be reddened': አመር *amär* 'bay (horse)'
- חמש *hāmeš* 'five': አምስት *amməst* 'five', አምሳ *amsa* 'fifty', አሙስ *amus* 'Thursday'
- חמש *homēš* 'belly': አምስ *əms* 'vagina'
- חנק *hānaq* 'strangle': አነቀ *annäqä* 'strangle, suffocate'
- חסר *haser* 'diminish, decrease': አሳር *asar* 'penury', ከሰረ *kässärä* 'lose in business'
- חפן *hopēn* 'the hollow of both hands': አፈነ *affänä* 'give something with both hands'
- חפר *hāpar* 'be ashamed': አፈረ *affärä* 'be ashamed, be timid'
- חפר *hāpar* 'dig': ቈፈረ *qʷäffärä* 'dig'
- חצה *hāšā(h)* 'divide': አጠጠ *äṭṭätä* 'diminish'
- חצן *hošen* 'bosom': ሕፃን *həšan* 'baby', (ተ)ማጠን *(tä)maṭṭänä* 'seek protection'
- חצץ *hāšaš* 'divide in groups': አጠጠ *äṭṭätä* 'diminish'
- חצר *hāšer* 'enclosure': አጠረ *äṭṭärä* 'make a fence'
- ק *hoq* 'prescription, rule': ሐቅ *haqq* 'truth', ሕግ *həgg* 'religious law'
- ח, חרים *horim* 'free ones': አራ *ara* 'free man'

- הרִאִי *h^orā'im* 'dung' : አራ *arra* 'defecate'
 הרב *hereb* 'sword' : አርበኛ *arbāñña* 'patriot'
 הֶחְרִים(ה) *heḥ'erim* 'seclude from society' : አረመ *arrāmā* 'prohibit'
 הרר *hārar* 'be aglow' : አረረ *arrārā* 'burn', አሩር *arur* 'heat'
 הרש *hāraš* 'plough' : አረሰ *arrāsā* 'plough' (v.), እርሻ *ərša* 'field', ማረሻ *marāša* 'plough' (n.), አራሽ *aras* 'farmer'
 חשב *hāšab* 'think' : አሰበ *assābā* 'think'
 חש *hāšā(h)* 'keep silence' : እሽ *əšš* 'silence'
 חתם *hāṭam* 'seal' : አተመ *attāmā* 'seal, print', ማተም *mahtām* 'seal' (n.), ማተሚያ : ቤት *mattāmiya bet* 'printing press'

- חב *ḥāb* 'slaughter' : ጠባ *ṭābba* 'skin an animal'
 חבל *ḥābal* 'dip into (a liquid)' : ጠበል *ṭābāl* 'holy water'
 טבע *ṭēba* 'nature' : ጠባይ *ṭābay* 'nature'
 טל *ṭal* 'dew' : ጠል *ṭāl* 'dew'
 טלטל *ṭilṭel* 'move' : (አገ)ጠለጠለ (*an*)ṭäläṭṭälä 'suspend'
 טעם *ṭā'am* 'taste' : ጣመ *ṭamā* 'taste' (v.)
 טען *ṭā'an* 'load' (v.) : ጫን *čanā* 'load' (v.), ጭነት *ḥənāt* 'load' (n.)
 טפה *ṭippā* 'drop' (n.) : ጠፈጠፈ *ṭāfäṭṭäfä* 'drip'
 טפח *ṭāpāh* 'strike' : ጠፋ *ṭäffa* 'clap hands, slap in the face'
 טפטט *ṭiptep* 'drip' : ጠፈጠፈ *ṭāfäṭṭäfä* 'drip'
 טרי *ṭārī* 'fresh, moist' : ጥሬ *ṭäre* 'raw, crude'

- יֵאָה *yā'e* 'fitting, proper' : የዋህ *yāwah* 'meek, mild'
 יד *yād* 'hand' : እጅ *əḡ* 'hand'
 ידִיד *yēdīd* 'beloved' : ወደደ *wāddādā* 'like, love', ውድ *wādd* 'dear, expensive', ወዳጅ *wādaḡ* 'friend'
 ידע *yāda* 'know' : እንኛ *ənḡa* 'I don't know'
 יָהַב **yāhāb* 'give' : see הַב *hāb*
 יזע *yeza* 'sweat' : ወዛ *wāzza* 'perspire,' ወዛ *wāz* 'perspiration'
 יחד *yahād* 'together' : (ተ)ዋሐደ (*tä*)*waḥadā* 'be united'
 יין *yayin* 'wine' : ወይን *wäyn* 'grapes'
 יָכַל *yākol* 'be able' : ቻለ *čalä* 'be able', ካላላ *kāhali* 'mighty'
 יָלַד *yālād* 'give birth' : ወለደ *wällādä* 'give birth', ልጅ *ləḡ* 'child', ትውልድ *tawləd* 'descent', ወንድ *wänd* 'male', ወንድም *wändəmm* 'brother'
 יָלַל hif'il הִלִּיל *hēlil* 'give a howl' : ወለለ *wäläle* 'scream of pain, groan'
 יַעַל *yā'el* 'mountain goat' : ዋላ *wala* 'kind of deer'
 יָצָא *yāšā* 'go out' : ወጣ *wāṭṭa* 'go out', ውጭ *wəḫč* 'outside', መውጫ *māwča* 'exit'
 יָקַד *yāqad* 'burn' : ማገደ *maggādä* 'use as fuel'
 יָקַשׁ *yāqaš* 'lay snares' : ወቀሰ *wāqqāsā* 'reprimand'
 יָרַד *yārad* 'go down' : ወደደ *wārrādä* 'go down, descend'
 יָרָא(h) *yārā(h)* 'throw, cast' : ወረወረ *wārāwwārä* 'throw, throw away'
 יִרְרָה הֹרָא(h) *hōrā(h)* 'direct, teach' : ወሬ *wäre* 'news'

יר *yāre^aḥ* 'moon': **ወር** *wär* 'month'
 ירך *yārek* 'upper thigh': **ወርቕ** *wärč* 'front leg of animal'
 ירק *yāroq* 'green': **ወርቅ** *wärq* 'gold'
 ירק *yāraq* 'spit': **ምረቅ** *məraq* 'spittle', **መረቅ** *märräqä* 'bless'
 ירש *yāraš* 'inherit': **ወረሰ** *wärräsä* 'inherit', **ርስት** *räst* 'personal land'
 (ה)ישיט *hōšit* 'held out to': **ሰጠ** *säṭṭä* 'give'
 יתר *yēṭer* 'sinew': **ወተር** *wätär* 'cord of musical instrument'
 נותר יתר *nōṭar* 'remain over': **ወትር** *wätro* 'always', **ዘወተር** *zäwätar* 'usually, regularly'

כבד *kābed* 'be heavy', **כבד** *kābed* 'liver': **ክበደ** *käbbädä* 'be heavy',
ሆድ *hod* 'liver'
 כביר *kabbir* 'great, mighty': **ክበረ** *käbbärä* 'become honored'
 כה *ko* 'here': **ክ** *kä* 'in'
 כהה *kāhā(h)* 'grow dim': ***ሀክዩ** **hakäyā* 'be indolent'
 כהן *kohen* 'priest': **ክህነ** *kahən* 'priest'
 כוה *kāwā(h)* 'burn, scorch': **ካውያ** *kawäyya* 'iron to press 'clotes''
 כוכב *kōkāb* 'star': **ኮክብ** *kokāb* 'star'
 כור *kūr* 'furnace': **ካውር** *kāwr* 'furnace'
 כחד *kihēd* 'hide, conceal': **ካደ** *kadä* 'deny, betray'
 כחל *kāḥol* 'blue': **ክላ** *kʷäl* 'antimony'
 כהש *kāḥaš* 'grow lean': **ክሳ** *kässa* 'grow lean'
 כיס *kis* 'pocket': **ክስ** *kis* 'pocket'
 ככר *kikkār* 'round disc': **(ት)ክረክረ** *(tän)kʷäräkkʷärä* 'roll'
 כל *kol* 'all': **ሁሉ** *hullu* 'all'
 כלא *kālā* 'restrain': **ክለክለ** *käläkkälä* 'prevent, prohibit'
 כלאים *kil'ayim* 'of two kinds': **ሁለት** *hulätt* 'two', **ሃያ** *haya* 'twenty'
 כליה *kilyä* 'kidneys': **ክላለት** *kʷälalit* 'kidneys'
 כמון *kammōn* 'cumin': **ክሙን** *kämun* 'cumin'
 כן *ken* 'yes': **ሆነ** *honä* 'be, become', **ሁኔታ** *huneta* 'state, condition'
 כנור *kinnōr* 'zither': **ክራር** *kərar* 'stringed musical instrument'.
 כנף *kānāp* 'wing': **ክንፍ** *kənf* 'wing'
 כסה *kāsaḥ* 'cut off brushwood': **ክሰከሰ** *käsäkkäsä* 'cut into small pieces'
 כסס *kāsas* 'divide in portions': **ክሰከሰ** *käsäkkäsä* 'cut into small pieces'
 כפלים *kiplayim* 'double': **ክፈለ** *käffälä* 'divide, pay'
 כר *kar* 'basket-saddle': **ኮር** *kor* 'saddle'
 כרה *kārā(h)* 'purchase for, barter for': **(ት)ክራዩ** *(tä)käräyyä* 'rent'
 כרוב *kērūb* 'cherub': **ክሩብ** *kirub*, **ክሩቢል** *kirubel* 'cherub'
 כרכב *karkob* 'rim', **כרכב** *karkeb* 'enclose': **ክበበ** *käbbäbä* 'enclose'
 כרכר *kirker* 'move to and fro': **(ት)ክረክረ** *(tän)kʷäräkkʷärä* 'roll'
 כרעים *kērā'ayim* 'shank': **ክርን** *kərn* 'elbow'
 כרש *kāreš* 'belly': **ክርስ** *kärs* 'belly'
 כתב *kāṭab* 'write': **ክተበ** *kättäbä* 'vaccinate', **ክታብ** *kəṭab* 'amulet'

כתר *kāṭar* 'surround' : ח-ת-ל *kāttārā* 'stop, make a dam'
 כחת *kāṭaṭ* 'crush' : ח-ת-ח-ת *kātākkātā* 'reduce to small pieces'

- ל *lā* 'to, for' : א *lā* 'to, for'
 לאה *lā'ā(h)* 'be weary' : אא *lalla* 'become loose, become slack'
 מלאך (מ) *mal'āk* 'messenger, angel' : אה *lakā* 'send', אה *mālak* 'angel',
 אהח-ת-ף *mālaktāñña* 'messenger'
 לב *leb* 'heart' : א-ל *labb* 'heart', אהפ *labbam* 'intelligent', ארס
labbona 'intelligence'
 לבה *labbā* 'flame'; see להב *lahab*
 לבש *lāḥaš* 'put on clothes' : אלו *lābbāsā* 'put on clothes', אלו *lābs*
 'clothes'
 להב *lahab* 'flame' : א-ל *lab* 'perspiration, sweat'; אלו *lābāllābā*
 'burn slightly', (ת)פאלאל *(tām)bālābbālā* 'flare, blaze', נאלאל
nābālbāl 'flame'
 להק *lah^qqā* 'seniors' : אף *laqā* 'become more, surpass', פאף *yəlq*
 'more', תאף *təlləq* 'big'
 לוז *lūz* 'almond' : אה *loz* 'almond'
 לוח *lu^hh* 'board' : א-ה *luk* 'sheet of paper'
 לוש *lāš* 'knead' : אול *lāwwāsā* 'mix, knead'
 לחץ *lāḥaš* 'squeeze, press' : אולל *lāṭāllāṭā* 'compress, press into
 lumps'
 לילה *laylā* 'night' : אל-ת *lelit*, א-ת *let* 'night'
 למד *lāmaḍ* 'get accustomed, learn' : אפ *lāmmādā* 'get accustomed',
 אפ *lāmad* 'custom, habit'
 לקח *lāqah* 'take' : (ת)אף *(tā)lāqqa* 'borrow'
 לקק *lāqaq* 'lick' : אפאפ *lāqāllāqā* 'rinse, polish'
 לשון *lāšōn* 'tongue' : א *lasā* 'lick', פא *mālas* 'tongue'
- מאה *me'ā* 'hundred' : אפ *māto* 'hundred'
 מאזניים *mo'znayim* 'scale' : אפ *māzzānā* 'weigh, balance', אפ
mizan 'scale'
 מאן *me'en* 'refuse' : אפ *mānnānā* 'retire from the world'
 מודד (הת) *hiṭmōḏeḏ* 'stretch oneself upon' : אפ *mādāmmādā* 'level,
 flatten'
 מה *ma* 'what?' : אפ *mən* 'what?'
 מהנדס *mēhandes* 'engineer' : אפ *māhandis* 'engineer'
 מהיר *māhīr* 'skilled, quick' : (ת)אפ *(tā)marā* 'study', תאפ *tāmari*
 'student', אפ-תאפ *astāmari* 'teacher', תאפ-ת *tāmḥar* 'education,
 lesson', אפ *māmḥar* 'teacher, professor'
 מת *meṭ* 'die' : אפ *motā* 'die'
 מחל *māḥal* 'forgive' : אפ *malā* 'swear'
 מץ *māḥaš* 'smite, break to pieces' : (א)אפ (ף) *(a)maṭā-čč* 'suffer the
 labor pains'
 מי *mī* 'who?' : אפ *ma*, אפ *man* 'who?'

- מלא *māle* 'be full' : מלא *molla* 'be full, fill'
 מלאך *mal'āk* 'messenger, angel'; see לאך *lā'ak*
 מלט *mālāṭ* 'prove bald', מלט *nimlāṭ* 'escape' : מלל *mällāṭā* 'become bald', מלל *amällāṭā* 'escape'
 מלך *mālak* 'rule' : מלל *mällākā* 'possess', מלאך *amlak* 'God', *amällākā* 'worship', מלל *mällākot* 'divinity'
 ממזר *mamzer* 'bastard' : מלל *mānāzzārā* 'become dissolute'
 מסכן *miskēn* 'poor, wretched' : מלל *māskin* 'poor, wretched'
 מסמר *masmer* 'nail' : מלל *māsmar* 'nail'
 מצא *māšā* 'find' : מלל *māṭṭā* 'come', מלל *amāṭṭā* 'bring'
 מצה *māšā(h)* 'drain out' : מלל *māṭṭāṭā* 'suck', מלל *māṭṭammāṭā* 'suck'
 מצוה *mišwā* 'commandment' : מלל *māšāwwātā* 'give alms'
 מצץ *māšaṣ* 'sip' : מלל *māṭṭāṭā* 'suck', מלל *māṭṭammāṭā* 'suck'
 מקל *maqṣel* 'stick, staff' : מלל *nāqqālā* 'pull out'
 מר *mārāṭ* 'pluck, pull off' : מלל *mārrāṭā* 'select, pick out'
 מרכבה *merkābā* 'chariot' : מלל *mārkāb* 'boat'
 מרק *mārāq* 'soup' : מלל *mārāq* 'soup, broth'
 מרר *mārar* 'be bitter', מר *mar* 'bitter' : מלל *mārrārā* 'be bitter'
 משור *maššōr*, מוטור *massōr* 'saw' : מלל *mašsar* 'ax'; see נשר *nāšar*
 משל *māšal* 'say a like one', נמשל *nimšal* 'be like' : מלל *māssālā* 'seem, appear', מלל *māssale* 'proverb', מלל *māšal* 'image', מלל *māslāne* 'representative'
 משש *māšaš* 'grope, feel through' : מלל *māšāsā* 'stroke, wipe, rub'
 מתי *māṭay* 'when?' : מלל *māčā* 'when?'
- נביא *nābī* 'prophet' : נב *nābiy* 'prophet'
 נבע *nāba* 'bubble, flow' : נב *nāba* 'tear' (n.)
 נגה *nāgah* 'become dawn' : נב *nāgga* 'become dawn', נב *nāgā* 'tomorrow'
 נגח *nāgaḥ* 'gore' : נב *wāgga* 'pierce, stab'
 נגש *nāgaš* 'exact tribute, drive to work' : נב *nāggāsā* 'be king', נב *nāgus* 'king'
 נדא *nāḏā* 'detach, remove from' : נב *nādda* 'goad, push, drive cattle'
 נדה *nādaḥ* 'thrust away' : נב *nādda* 'goad, push, drive cattle'
 נץ *nāš* 'leave, depart' : נב *nāwwāṭā* 'agitate, shake'
 נוה *nāzā(h)* 'spatter', נוה *hizzā(h)* 'sprinkle' : נב *nāzza* 'flow, trickle'
 נחשת *nēhošet* 'brass' : נב *nas* 'brass'
 נטף *nāṭap* 'drop, drip' : נב *nāṭṭābā* 'drip'
 נב *nīb* 'speech' : נב *nābbābā* 'resound, speak loud', נב *anābbābā* 'read'
 נכא *nāḳā* 'smitten'; see נכ *nikkā(h)*
 נכה *nikkā(h)* 'be smitten', נכ *nāḳā* 'smitten' : נב *nākka* 'touch, harm'
 נכל *nāḳal* 'act cunningly' : נב *(tā)tānākkā* 'be cunning'
 נכר *nikkar* 'behave as stranger', נכר *neḳār* 'foreign country' : נב *(a)nākkārā* 'wonder, be astonished'

- נמר *nāmer* 'leopard' : ነሞር *nāmər*, נבר *nābər* 'leopard'
 נסה *nissā(h)* 'test, try', ניסיון *nissāyōn* 'attempt' : מנסות *mānsut* 'temptation'
 נסר *nāsar* 'cut with the saw' : שרשר *šārāššārā* 'cut with a saw', מסר *māsar* 'saw'
 נפה *nāpā* 'sieve' : נף *nāffa* 'sift', מנף *wānfit* 'sieve'
 נפח *nāpāh* 'blow' : נף *nāffa* 'blow, inflate', מנף *wānaf* 'bellows'
 נפש *nepeš* 'soul' : נפח *nāffāsā* 'blow', נפש *nāfs* 'soul', נפח *nəfas* 'wind'
 נצה *nāšā(h)* 'fall in ruin', הצה *hiššāh* 'engage in struggle' : נח *nāččā* 'pluck out'
 נצה *neṣaḥ* 'splendor, glory' : נא *nāṭṭa* 'be pure', נא *nāčč* 'white', נא *nəṣuh* 'clean'
 נצל *nišsal* 'be delivered', הציל *hiššil* 'tear away, deliver' : נאל *nāṭṭālā* 'detach, make single, unfold', נאל *nāṭṭāla* 'kind of toga which is not double'
 נקדה *nēquddā* 'dot' : נקד *nāq* 'four dots at the end of the sentence'
 נקם *nāqam* 'take vengeance' : נקם *qim* 'vengeance', נקם *(tā)qäyyāmā* 'hold a grudge'
 נקע *nāqa* 'become separated' : נק *nāqqa* 'crack', מנע *mənč* 'spring of water'
 נקר *nāqar* 'bore' : נק *wāqqārā* 'engrave a stone, hew a stone', מנע *mānāqqārā* 'dig out, hollow out'
 נשא *nāšā* 'lift' : (נ) *(tā)nāssa* 'rise, get up', נשא *tənsa'e* 'resurrection'
 נשך *nāšaḥ* 'bite' : נח *nākkāsā* 'bite'
 נשר *nešer* 'hawk' : נח *nəšər* 'hawk'
 נתק *nātaq* 'pull off, draw away' : נא *nāṭṭāqā* 'carry off, take off, snatch away'
- סבון *sabbōn* 'soap' : סמון *samuna* 'soap'
 סגד *sāgaḏ* 'prostrate oneself' : סגד *sāggādā* 'prostrate oneself'
 סגר *sāgar* 'close' : סגר *šāggārā* 'bolt the door'
 סדק *sādaq* 'cleave, split' : סנא *sānāṭṭāqā* 'split, crack'
 סדר *sidder* 'arrange' : סדר *sāddārā* 'arrange, put in order'
 סג סג *sāg* 'fence' (v.) : סג *sagā* 'interwine, interweave'
 סחב *sāḥab* 'drag, pull' : סב *sabā* 'pull, draw', סב *šəbo* 'wire'
 סיף *sayip* 'sword' : סף *sāyf* 'sword'
 סכך *sākaḥ* 'block, shut off' : סכך *sākāssākā* 'cram, stuff'
 סכר *sukkār* 'sugar' : סוכר *sukkār* 'sugar'
 סלה *selā*, technical term of music or recitation : סלה *səlt* 'method, manner'
 סלם *sullām* 'ladder' : סלם *māsälal* 'ladder'
 ספוג *səpog* 'sponge' : ספוג *sāfnäg* 'sponge'
 ספן *sāpan*, שפן *sāpan* 'cover, panel' : ספן *šāffünā* 'cover'
 ספר *sāpar* 'count, number' : ספר *sāffārā* 'measure'

- עבה *‘ābā(h)* ‘be thick’: **ጳጳይ** *abbay* ‘Blue Nile’, **ታብየ** *tabbäyā* ‘be proud, be arrogant’, **ትዕቢት** *tə’bit* ‘pride, arrogance’
- עגל *‘egēl* ‘male young bull’: **ግልገል** *gəlgāl* ‘young of sheep or goat’
- דה *‘āḏā(h)* ‘stride, pass’: **ማዶ** *mado* ‘the other side’
- עוד *‘iwwed* ‘surround’, **עוד** *‘ōḏ* ‘again, once more’: **ግዑድ** *awd* ‘cycle’
- עד *‘ed* ‘witness’: **አየደ** *ayyädä* ‘define, determine’
- עולם *‘ölām* ‘world’: **ግለም** *alām* ‘world’, **ለሕላለም** *läzälälām* ‘for ever’, **ዘለለማዊ** *zälä’alāmawi* ‘eternal’
- עוף *‘ōp* ‘bird’: **ዎፍ** *wof*, **ዖፍ** *of* ‘bird’
- עור *‘iwwer* ‘blind’: **አውር** *əwwär* ‘blind’, **ታወረ** *tawwärä* ‘be blind’
- עורב *‘ōreb* ‘crow’: **ቁራ** *qura* ‘crow’
- עטש *‘iṭteš* ‘sneeze’: **አነጠሰ** *anäṭṭäsä* ‘sneeze’
- עין *‘ayin* ‘eye’: **ዓይን** *ayn* ‘eye’
- על *‘al* ‘on, upon’: **ላይ** *lay* ‘on, upon’, **ለዑል** *lə’ul* ‘Highness’
- עלוקה *‘älūqä* ‘leech’: **አለቅት** *aläqt* ‘leech’
- עמוד *‘ammūd* ‘column’: **ግምድ** *amd* ‘column’
- עמק *‘āmoq* ‘deep’: **አመቀ** *ammäqä* ‘press down with the hand’
- ענק *‘ānāq* ‘necklace’: **አንገት** *angät* ‘neck’
- עץ *‘eš* ‘wood’: **አንጨት** *ənčät* ‘wood’
- עצב(ו) *ne’əṣab* ‘be grieved’: **አጡብ** *əṭub*, interjection of surprise and admiration
- עצד(ב) *ma’‘əṣāḏ* ‘billhook (for cutting wood)’: **አጨደ** *äččädä* ‘mow grass’, **ማጭድ** *mačəd* ‘sickle’
- עצם *‘eṣem* ‘bone’: **አጥንት** *aṭənt* ‘bone’
- עקב *‘āqeb* ‘knobby ground’: **አቀበት** *aqäbät* ‘hill, uphill’
- עקד *‘āqad* ‘tie, bind’: **አገደ** *aggädä* ‘prohibit, stop, bar’
- ערב *‘ārāb* ‘become evening’, **ערב** *‘ereb* ‘evening’, **מערב** *ma’‘arāb* ‘west’: **ዐረብ** *arräbä* ‘set (sun)’, **ምዕራብ** *mə’rab* ‘west’, **ዓርብ** *arb* ‘Friday’
- ערבון *‘erābōn* ‘pledge’: **ዓርቦን** *arābon* ‘deposit, pledge’
- עשר *‘ešer* ‘ten’: **አሥር** *assər* ‘ten’, **አሥራት** *asrat* ‘tithe’
- עתר *‘äṭär* ‘perfume’: **ዕጥን** *əṭan* ‘incense’
- פאה *pe’ā* ‘side, rim’: **ፊት** *fit* ‘face, front’
- פדה *pādā(h)* ‘ransom, redeem’: **ፈጅ** *fäḡḡä* ‘consume, finish’
- פה *pə* ‘mouth’: **አፍ** *af* ‘mouth’
- פוז *pāzaz* ‘be agile, jump, dance’: **(ት)ፈረዝዝ (tä)färäzzäzä** ‘be joyful’
- פחם *peḥām* ‘charcoal’: **ፋመ** *famä* ‘become glowing’, **ፍም** *fəm* ‘embers’
- פטר *pāṭar* ‘escape from, set free’: **ፈጠረ** *fäṭṭärä* ‘create’
- נ(ג)פלה *nīplā(h)* ‘be treated differently’: **ፈለፈለ** *fäläffälä* ‘shell with the fingers, extract a thorn’
- פלט *pālat* ‘discharge’: **ፈለጠ** *fällätä* ‘split’
- פלפל *pilpel* ‘pepper’: **በርበረ** *bärbärre* ‘pepper’
- פלש *pālaš* ‘penetrate’, *pilleš* ‘make a hole’: **ፈለሰ** *fälläsä* 1) ‘emigrate, disperse’; 2) ‘dig the earth with the hands’
- פנה *pānā(h)* ‘turn toward’: **ፈንታ** *fänta* ‘turn, place, share’

- פצה *pāṣā(h)* 'open the mouth': **ፈፍረ** *fäččä* 'grind', **ወፍሮ** *wäfčo* 'mill'
 פצה *pāṣah* 'break to pieces': **ፈጠፈጠ** *fätäffätä* 'break the shell', **ፈፍረ** *fäččä* 'grind'
 פצץ *pāṣaš* 'shatter': **ፈጠፈጠ** *fätäffätä* 'break the shell', **ፈፍረ** *fäččä* 'grind'
 פקד *pāqad* 'go to see, long for': **ፈቀደ** *fäqqädä* 'want, wish'
 פקע *pāqa* 'split': **ፈቃ** *fäqqa* 'cut a vein'
 פקד(נ) *nipraqd* 'separate': **ፈረደ** *färrädä* 'judge'
 פרט *pāraṭ* 'separate into parts': **ፈረጠ** *färrätä* 'burst, break open'
 פרי *pēri* 'fruit': **ፍሬ** *färe* 'fruit'
 פרפר *pirper* 'move convulsively': **(ተጉ)ፈረፈረ** *(tän)färäffärä* 'struggle (a slaughtered animal)'
 פרפר *pirper* 'break': **ፈረፈረ** *färäffärä* 'crumble', **ፍጥፋፍ** *fəṭaffari* 'crumbs'
 פרק *pāraq* 'tear away from': **(አ)ፈረ-ረቀ** *(a)färarräqä* 'bring about a split between two friends', **ፈረቀቀ** *färäqqäqä* 'split with a wedge'
 פרה(ה) *heper* 'break, burst': **ፈረፈረ** *färäffärä* 'crumble, break in small pieces'
 פרש *pereš* 'contents of the stomach': **ፈርሰ** *färs* 'contents of the stomach'
 פרש *pārāš* 'horse, horseman': **ፈረሰ** *färäs* 'horse'
 פרש *porāš* 'be divided in parts': **ፈረሰ** *färräsä* 'be destroyed'
 פתה *piṭtā(h)* 'seduce': **ፍትወት** *fətwät* 'desire'
 פתח *pāṭah* 'open': **ፈታ** *fätta* 'release, untie, divorce', **ፍች** *fəč* 'explanation, divorce', **ፍታት** *fətat* 'absolution'
 פתל *pāṭal* 'twist': **ፈተለ** *fättälä* 'spin'
 פתפת *piṭpeṭ* 'crumble': **ፈተፈተ** *fätäffätä* 'crumble'
 פתח *pāṭaṭ* 'crumble': **ፈተፈተ** *fätäffätä* 'crumble'
- צבא *šāḅā(')* 'army': **ጥብ** *ṭāb* 'quarrel, fight'
 צבט *šāḅaṭ* 'seize': **ጨበጠ** *čäbbätä* 'grasp, grab'
 צבר *šāḅar* 'heap up, accumulate': **ጨመረ** *čämmärä* 'add, increase'
 צדק *šāḅaq* 'have a just cause': **ረደቀ** *šāddäqä* 'become just', **(ተ)መረደቀ** *(tä)mäšaddäqä* 'become pious'
 צוה *šiwwä(h)* 'call up, give an order': **(ተ)ጫወተ** *(tä)čawwätä* 'chat, converse, play'
 צוה *šawah* 'cry loud': **ጮኸ** *čohä* 'shout'
 צום צם *šām* 'fast' (v.): **ጠመ** *ṭomä* 'fast' (v.), **ጠፍ** *ṭom* 'fast' (n.)
 ציק(ה) *hešiq* 'bring into straits, oppress': **ጨቀጨቀ** *čäqäččäqä* 'annoy, nag'
 ציוק *šinōq* 'iron collar, pillory': **ጨቀ** *čännäqä* 'embarrass, oppress'
 צל *šel* 'shadow': **ጥለ** *ṭälä* 'shadow, shade'
 צלחת *šalahat* 'dish, plate': **ሶሐል** *šahäl* 'bowl, basin'
 צלל *šälal* 'clarify': **ጠለለ** *tällälä* 'be filtered, be purified'
 צלמות *šalmūt* 'darkness': **ጨለመ** *čällämä* 'be dark', **ጠለመ** *tällämä* 'be dark', **ጠፎ** *ṭäyyämä* 'be dark', **ጠፎ** *ṭäyäm* 'dark'

צלצלים *šelšelīm* 'sistrum' : ጸናጽል *šānaṣəl* 'sistrum'
 צמא *šāme* 'be thirsty' : ጠጣ *tāmma* 'be thirsty'
 צמד *šāmaḍ* 'join, attach' : ጠመደ *tāmmädä* 'yoke oxen', ጥጥድ *təmd*
 'pair of oxen'
 צמת *šāmaṭ* 'silence' (v.) : ጨመተ *čāmmätä* 'be silent'
 צען *šā'an* 'load' : ጭነ *čanä* 'load' (v.), ጭነት *čanät* 'load' (n.)
 צעף *šā'ip* 'wrapper, shawl' : አጠፈ *aṭṭäfä* 'fold, bend'
 צער *ša'ar* 'pain, trouble' : ጣረ *ṭarä* 'be afflicted, be unhappy'
 צפה *šippā(h)* 'overlay, plate' : ጠፈጠፈ *ṭäfäṭṭäfä* 'pave a road, cover a
 surface'.
 צפן *šāpan* 'hide' : ጨፈነ *čäffffänä* 'cover the eyes, close the eyes'
 צפוף *šāpūp* 'compact, crowded' : ጠበበ *täbbäbä* 'be narrow, be tight'
 צפצף *šipšep* 'whistle' : (አ)ፏጨ (a)f^waččä 'whistle'
 צפורן *šipporeṇ* 'nail' : ጥፍር *ṭəfər* 'nail, claw'
 צרח *šārah* 'cry, shout' : ጠራ *tärä* 'call, call up'
 צרר *šārär* 'show hostility' : ጸረ : ጣርያም *šärä maryam* 'Protestant', lit.
 'enemy of Mary'

קבל *qibbel* 'receive' : (ተ)ቀበለ (tä)qäbbälä 'accept, receive'
 קבע *qāḅa* 'deceive' : ቀባ *qäbba* 'anoint, deceive', ቅቤ *qäbe* 'butter',
 ቅባት *qəbat* 'grease'
 קבר *qāḅar* 'bury' : ቀበረ *qäbbärä* 'bury', ቀብር *qäbr* 'funeral', መቀብር
mäqabər 'cemetery, grave'
 קדד *qāḍaḍ* 'cut' : ቀደደ *qäddädä* 'tear, tear off', ቀረደደ *qäräddädä*
 'cut, cut into strips'
 קדם *qāḍam* 'be first' : ቀደመ *qäddämä* 'be first, come first', ቀድሞ *qädmō*
 'some time ago', ቅዳሜ *qəddame* 'Saturday', መቅደም *mäqdām*
 'preface'
 קדש *qāḍaš* 'be holy' : ቀደሰ *qäddäsä* 'bless, sanctify', ቅዱስ *qəddus*
 'holy', ቅዳሴ *qəddase* 'liturgy', መቅደስ *mäqdäs* 'sanctuary'
 קובע *qōḅa* 'helmet' : ቅብ *qob* 'skullcap'
 קוה *qiwwā(h)* 'wait' : ቁየ *q^wäyyä* 'wait, last'
 קול *qōl* 'voice' : ቃል *qal* 'word, voice'
 קום, קם *qām* 'stand, stand up' : ቆመ *qomä* 'stand, stand up', ቁመት *qumät*
 'height', መቆጣጣ *mäqomiya* 'stop' (n.)
 קר, קור *qār* 'dig for water' : ቁረቁረ *q^wäräqq^wärä* 'pierce, make a hole'
 קטב *qəṭəḅ* 'sting' : ቀነጠጠ *qänäṭṭäbä* 'tear out, pick by pinching'
 קטן *qāṭon* 'be small' : ቀጠነ *qäṭṭänä* 'be thin', ቀጥጥ *qäččəṇ* 'thin',
 ጠቃቀነ *täqaaqqänä* 'be small, be very small'
 קטף *qāṭap* 'pluck off (ears of corn)' : ቀጠፈ *qäṭṭäfä* 'pick (flowers,
 leaves)'
 קטקט *qäṭqəṭ* 'spread out by beating' : ቀጠቀጠ *qäṭäqqäṭä* 'break, pound,
 hammer'
 קינה *qinā* 'elegy, dirge' : ቅኔ *qəne* 'hymn, poetry'
 קלה *qāldā(h)* 'roast' : ቁለ *q^wälla* 'roast, parch'

- קלל *qālal* 'be light', קל *qal* 'light, easy': ቀለל *qällälä* 'be light', አቃለለ *aqqallälä* 'diminish, despise'
- קלס *qilles* 'disdain, jeer at': (ተ)ሳለቀ *(tä)salläqä* 'jest'
- קלפס *qēlippā* 'peel' (n.): ቍልፈት *q'älfät* 'foreskin', ቅርፍት *qərfät* 'peel' (n.)
- קלקל *qilqel* 'shake': ቀለቀለ *qälaqqälä* 'mix'
- קמח *qemah* 'flour': ቃመ *qamä* 'swallow without chewing'
- קמל *qāmal* 'be taken by lice': ቅማል *qəmal* 'louse'
- קמציץ *qamšūš* 'bent up': (ተ)ቀመጠ *(tä)qāmmätä* 'sit'
- קנא *qinne* 'be jealous': ቀና *qänna* 'be jealous', (ተ)መቀኘ *(tä)mäqāññä* 'be jealous'
- קפד *qipped* 'roll up': ቀፈፈፈ *qäfäddädä* 'bind'
- קצב *qāṣab* 'cut off': ቀነጠጠ *qänätätäbä* 'tear out, pick by pinching'
- קצב *qisṣā(h)* 'cut off': ቀፎ *qäččä* 'cut', ቀጠጠ *qätätätä* 'break, cut, shear sheep'
- קצץ *qāṣaš* 'cut off': ቀፎ *qäččä* 'cut', ቀጠጠ *qätätätä* 'break, cut, shear sheep'
- קצר *qāṣar* 'reap the harvest': ቁነጠፈ *q'anätätärä* 'take a pinch'
- קצר *qāṣār* 'short': አጠፈ *aṭtärä* 'be short', አጭር *aččər* 'short'
- קרב *qārab* 'be close, be near': ቀረጠ *qärräbä* 'be close, be near'
- קרבן *qorbān* 'sacrifice': ቍርባን *q'ərban* 'eucharist', ቁረጠ *q'ärräbä* 'receive the sacrament'
- קרח *qārah* 'make bald': ቁራ *q'arra* 'make a cut with a razor'
- קרטם *qirtem* 'cut the borders': ቁረጠመ *q'ärätämä* 'grind with the teeth'
- קרן *qeren* 'horn': ቀንድ *qänd* 'horn'
- קריס(ה) *hiqrīs* 'split': ቁረሰ *q'ärräsä* 'break off the bread', ቁርሰ *qurs* 'breakfast'
- קרץ *qāraš* 'pinch, shape': ቁረጠ *q'ärrätä* 'cut, decide', ቀረጠ *qärrätä* 'carve, engrave'
- קשר *qāšar* 'bind, tie': ቋጠፈ *q'aṭtärä* 'make a knot'
- קשת *qəšəṭ* 'bow': ቀስት *qäšt* 'arc'
- ראה *rā'ā(h)* 'see': ራእይ *ra'ay* 'vision', አርአያ *araya* 'symbol, example', ትርአይት *tərayt*, ትርአት *tər'it* 'scene of play, exhibition, display'
- ראש *rō'()* 'head': ራስ *ras* 'head', ትራስ *təras* 'pillow', አርአት *ar'əst* 'title of a subject, subject, topic', አርሱ *ərsu* 'he'
- רב רב *rah* 'many, numerous': ረባ *räbba* 'increase, become profitable'
- רבה *rābā(h)* 'become many, become numerous': ረባ *räbba* 'increase, become profitable'
- רביבים *rēbībīm* 'dew as heavy as rain': ረበረበ *räbärräbä* 'sprinkle slightly, rain slightly'
- רגל *regel* 'foot': እግር *əgər* 'foot'
- רגמה *rigmā* 'shouting crowd': ረገመ *räggämä* 'curse' (v.)
- רגע *rāga* 'come to rest': ረጋ *rägga* 'coagulate, become calm', እርገ *ərgo* 'coagulated milk'

- רגע *rāga* 'stir' : (ተ)ḲḲḲ (tā)rāgärrägä 'swagger'
 רם, רום *rām* 'be high' : አርያም *aryam* 'high place'
 רץ, רון *rās* 'run' : ሮጦ *roṭā* 'run'
 רחם *rāham* 'have compassion' : ማረ *marä* 'forgive', ሞሐረት *məhrät* 'forgiveness'
 רחק *rāhaq* 'be far' : ራቀ *raqä* 'be far, be distant', ራቀት *rəqät* 'distance'
 רטב *rāṭab* 'become moist' : ረጠበ *rāṭābä* 'be moist, be damp', እርጥብ *ərṭab* 'moist'
 רמון *rimmōn* 'pomegranate' : ሮማን *roman* 'pomegranate'
 רסס *rāsas* 'sprinkle' : ራሰ *rasä* 'be wet'
 רעב *rä'eb* 'hungry' : ራብ *rabä* 'be hungry', ራብ *rab* 'hunger'
 רעד *rä'ad* 'tremble' : ራዶ *radä* 'tremble, quake'
 רפא *rāpā* 'heal' : መርፌ *mārfe* 'needle, injection'
 רפה *rāpəp* 'shake' : ረፈፈ *räffäräfä* 'strew plentifully'
 רפה(ת) *hitrappəq* 'lean' : ረፈፈ *räffäqä* 'sit down to refecation, sit at the table'
 רק *raq* 'thin' : ረቀቀ *räqqäqä* 'become minute', ረቀቅ *räqiq* 'minute, fine'
 רקד *räqad* 'skip about' : ረገጠ *räggätä* 'tread on, kick', እርግጫ *ərgəččä* 'a kick'
 רשע *rāša* 'become guilty' : ረሳ *räsä* 'forget'
- שבע *šāba* 'be satiated with food' : ሰባ *säbba* 'grow fat'
 שחק *šāhaq* 'laugh, play' : ሳቀ *saqä* 'laugh'
 שטן *šāṭān* 'Satan, devil' : ሰይጣን *säyṭan* 'Satan'
 שיבה *šēbā* 'grey hair' : ሸበተ *šäbbätä* 'have grey hair'
 שם, שים *šām* 'place' : ሾመ *šomä* 'appoint to an office'
 שך *šek* 'thorn' : እሾህ *əšoh* 'thorn'
 שכה *šākā(h)* 'look out' : መሰከት *mäskot* 'window'
 שכל *šikkel* 'lay crosswise' : ሰከለ *säkkälä* 'tie the legs of the animal', ሰከለ *sänäkkälä* 'bind the two hind legs'
 שכר *šākar* 'hire' : አሸከር *aškär* 'servant'
 שעורה *šē'orä* 'barley' : ሰንዶ *sände* 'wheat'
 שפן *šāpan* 'hide' : ሸፈነ *šäffänä* 'cover'
 שק *saq* 'sack' : ሠቅ *säqq* 'sack'
 שרג *šārag* 'interwine' : (አ)ሰገረ (a)säggärä 'catch fish with a hook'
 שרט *šāraṭ* 'make incisions' : ሰረጠ *särrätä* 'pass through, penetrate'
 שרק *šāraq* 'be red' : ሠረቀ *särräqä* 'rise (sun)', ምሥራቅ *mäsraq* 'east'
- שאל *šä'al* 'ask' : (ተ)ሰለ (tā)salä 'take a vow', ሰለት *sälät* 'vow'
 שבח *šibbaḥ* 'glorify' : ሰበሐት *səbhat* 'glory'
 שבת *šābat* 'beat a tree in harvesting its olives', שבט *šəbət* 'rod' : ሰበጠ *sänäbbätä* 'remove the superficial substance, chip'
 שבלת *šibboleṭ* 'ear of corn' : ሰበለ *säbəl* 'ear of corn'
 שבע *šēba* 'seven' : ሰባት *säbat* 'seven', ሰባ *säba* 'seventy', ሰባ፤ *suba'e* 'week, retreat lasting a week'
 שבר *šābar* 'break' : ሰበረ *säbbärä* 'break'

- שבת *šabbāt* 'Saturday': **ሰንበት** *sānbūt* 'Sabbath, Sunday', **ሰነበት** *sānāb-bātā* 'stay, remain', **ተሰናበት** *täsānabbātā* 'take leave'
 דדד *šādaḍ* 'devastate, deal violently with': **ሰደደ** *sāddādā* 'send, banish', **ሰደት** *saddāt* 'banishment, exile'
 שוק *šūq* 'market': **ሱቅ** *suq* 'shop'
 שחק *šāḥaq* 'pulverize': **ሸቀሸቀ** *šāqāššāqā* 'decorticate, bark'
 שחת *šāḥaṭ* 'spoil, ruin': **ሳት** *satā* 'err, make a mistake, miss', **ሱትት** *səṭāt* 'mistake'
 שטח *šāṭaḥ* 'spread out': **(አ)ሰጣ** *(a)säṭṭa* 'spread out, lay out'
 השתין *hištīn* 'urinate': **ሸጥ** *šāñṇā* 'urinate'
 שכם *šekēm* 'shoulder': **(ተ)ሸከመ** *(tā)šäkkämä* 'carry', **ሸከም** *šäkəm* 'load'
 שכן *šākan* 'settle down, stay at a place': **ሰከל** *säkkänä* 'settle (liquid)'
 שכר *šākar* 'become drunk': **ሰከረ** *säkkärä* 'become drunk'
 שלהבת *šalheḇet*; see **להב** *lahab*
 שלום *šālōm* 'peace': **ሰለመ** *sällämä* 'pacify', **ሰላም** *sālam* 'peace', **ሰላምታ** *sälamta* 'greetings'
 שלה *šelāḥ* 'javelin': **ሰላ** *sälla* 'become sharp', **ሳለ** *salä* 'sharpen', **ሰለት** *sälät* 'blade of knife', **ሸለ** *šolä* 'be sharp'
 שלט *šālāṭ* 'dominate over': **ሰለጠ** *sälläṭä* 'be successful, turn out well'
 שלטן *šulṭān* 'power': **ሰለጠነ** *säläṭṭänä* 'be skilled, be civilized'
 שלייה *šilyä* 'after birth': **ሸል** *šäl* 'embryo'
 שלף *šälāp* 'draw out': **ሰለበ** *sälläbä* 'castrate, mutilate'
 שלש *šälōš* 'three': **ሶስት** *sost* 'three', **ሰላሳ** *sälasa* 'thirty', **ሰለሳ** *sälläsä* 'do for the third time', **ሥላሴ** *sällase* 'Trinity', **ሲሶ** *siso* 'a third'
 שלשלת *šälšeḇet* 'chain': **ሰንሰለት** *sänsälät* 'chain'
 שם *šem* 'name': **ስም** *səm* 'name', **አስማት** *asmat* 'magic, sorcery', **ሰየመ** *säyyämä* 'name, give a name'
 (נ)שמד *nišmad* 'be destroyed': **ደመሰሰ** *dämässäsä* 'wipe out, destroy'
 שמת *šāmaṭ* 'let loose, let drop, let fall': **ሸመጠጠ** *šämäṭṭäṭä* 'strip off leaves'
 שמים *šāmayim* 'sky': **ሰማይ** *sāmay* 'sky, heaven', **ሰማያዊ** *sāmayawi* 'blue'
 שמונה *šēmone* 'eight': **ስምንት** *səmmənt* 'eight', **ሰማንያ** *sāmanya* 'eighty', **ሳምንት** *sammənt* 'week', **ሰሞን** *sämon* 'a few days'
 שמע *šāma* 'hear': **ሰማ** *sämma* 'hear', **ተስማማ** *täsmamma* 'agree', **ስምምנות** *səmməmmənnät* 'agreement', **ስሜት** *səmet* 'feeling'
 שני *šeni* 'second': **ሰኞ** *sāñño* 'Monday'
 שעה *šā'ā* 'hour': **ሰዓት** *sā'at*, **ሳት** *sat* 'hour, watch'
 השתעל *hištā'el* 'cough': **ሳለ** *salä* 'cough'
 שפט *šāpaṭ* 'decide, settle a dispute, judge': **ሸፈጠ** *šäffäṭä* 'deceive, use deceit'
 שרץ *šāraṣ* 'swarm': **ሰረጠ** *särräṭä* 'suffuse'
 שרש *šoreš* 'root': **ሥር** *sər* 'root, sinew'
 שש *šeš* 'six': **ሰድስት** *səddəst* 'six', **ሰድሳ** *sədsa*, **ሰሳ** *səssa*, **ሰልሳ** *səlsa* 'sixty', **ሳድስ** *sadəs* 'sixth'

- שתף *šittep* 'join in partnership' : (ተ)ሳተፈ (*tä*)*sattäfä* 'participate'
 שתר *šātar* 'break out, burst' : ሰነተረ *sänättärä* 'tear, rip'
 תאריך *ta'arik* 'date' : ታሪክ *tarik* 'story, marvel'
 תיבה *teḅā* 'ark' : ታቦት *tabot* 'ark'
 תולע *tölä* 'worm' : ትል *təl* 'worm'
 תור *tör* 'turn' : ተራ *tära* 'turn'
 תחת *taḥaṭ* 'under' : ታች *tačč* 'under', ተሐት *tähatä* 'be humble', ትሐት *tähut* 'humble'
 תלם *teḷem* 'furrow' : ተለመ *tällämä* 'furrow' (v.), ትልም *tələm* 'furrow' (n.)
 תמול *tēmöl* 'yesterday' : ትግልም *təmaləm* 'yesterday'
 תמר *tāmār* 'date' : ተምር *tāmər* 'date'
 תף *top* 'tambourine' : ድቤ *dabbe* 'tambourine'
 תפוח *tappu^h* 'apple' : ትፋሐ *tafah* 'apple'
 תפת *topeṭ* 'spittle' : ተፋ *täffa* 'spit', እትፋ : አለ *ətəff alä* 'spit'
 תקע *tāqa* 'thrust, clap hands' : ጠቃ *täqqa* 'hit with a small stone the big stone serving as bell'
 תרגם *tirgem* 'translate' : ተረገመ *tärägg^mämä* 'translate'
 תרתר *tirter* 'crumble, cast loose earth' : ተረተረ *tärättärä* 'cleave asunder, plough for the first time'.
 תשעה *tiš'ä* 'nine' : ዘጠኝ *zäṭāññ* 'nine'

Im gleichen Verlag:

An Aramaic Handbook

Edited by FRANZ ROSENTHAL

(Porta Linguarum Orientalium, Band X)

Part I/1 : 1967. XII, 70 Seiten, 1 Ausklapptafel

Part I/2 : 1967. VI, 84 Seiten, broschiert zusammen DM 24,—

Part II/1 : 1967. VI, 88 Seiten, 1 Ausklapptafel

Part II/2 : 1967. VI, 128 Seiten, broschiert zusammen DM 28,—

**An Introduction to the Comparative Grammar
of the Semitic Languages**

by SABATINO MOSCATI

Second Printing

(Porta Linguarum Orientalium, Band VI)

1969. VIII, 185 Seiten, broschiert ca. DM 28,—

ERNST HAMMERSCHMIDT

Äthiopien

Christliches Reich zwischen Gestern und Morgen

1967. XII, 186 Seiten und 8 Tafeln sowie 1 Frontispiz
und 1 Karte als Ausklapptafel, broschiert DM 28,—

Kleines Wörterbuch des Christlichen Orients

Unter Mitwirkung von PAUL KRÜGER

herausgegeben von JULIUS ASSFALG

1969. Ca. 450 Seiten, Kl.-8°, Leinen ca. DM 36,—

AUGUST KLINGENHEBEN

Deutsch-Amharischer Sprachführer

nebst einer grammatischen Einführung ins Amharische

1966. 169 Seiten, Kl.-8°, broschiert DM 24,—

WOLF LESLAU

An Amharic Conversation Book

1965. VII, 169 Seiten, broschiert DM 24,—

WOLF LESLAU

Amharic Textbook

1967 (1968). XVIII, 675 Seiten mit 30 Tabellen, Leinen DM 88,—

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN